

The Rotarian

MAGAZINE

JUNE • 1955

On Striking a Balance
PIERRE VAN PAASSEN

'Rotary down the Decades'
T. A. WARREN

Federal Aid to Education?
(Debate-of-the-Month)

ROTARY COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS FOR GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY





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Your Letters

A Greeting from Porthcawl

Relayed by A. STANTON JONES
Rotarian

Porthcawl, Wales

In this the Jubilee year of Rotary, the Rotary Club of Porthcawl, and particularly its International Service Committee, would like to send a friendly greeting to as many of our colleagues as possible.

We have had many ideas as to how to do this, but finally decided to write to the Editors of all Rotary magazines listed in the *Official Directory* for 1954-55, and we ask you to accept from us, on behalf of the Clubs served by your Magazine, a simple but sincere expression of our good wishes for the success of all their efforts during this and every year to come. In particular, we hope that our combined efforts for the promotion of international goodwill will not fail to have some beneficial effect on world affairs.

Appreciation for a Boy

From GUNTER ALTMANN, Rotarian
Timber Miller
Mandaguari, Brazil

I should like to express my appreciation for the wonderful lines by Malcolm N. Todd titled "Here Is a Boy" in *Your Letters* in THE ROTARIAN for March.

I have a boy who is just 3, and I can see only too well everything Rotarian Todd says. Thank goodness, it will be a long time yet before he reaches the age of "there is work to be done," but he "blows into my office too like a puff of wind, at the most unexpected moments," and I don't mind admitting the thrill it gives me everytime he marches in there, even if it is at the most inconvenient moments.

I often wonder what my boy will be like when he grows up, and I think it is one of Rotary's most noble tasks to help to guide these wonderful youngsters in their years of growth.

Footnotes on Chess

From ALFRED F. PARKER, Rotarian
Insurance Underwriter
Portland, Oregon

As a reformed "chessnut" and still a student of the game, I feel obliged to call attention to some of the inaccuracies in *Chess—They Call It a Game*, by Joseph Phillips [THE ROTARIAN for April].

Mr. Phillips states that Paul Morphy returned to the United States after his Paris triumphs embittered by his failure to obtain a match with Howard Staunton, "which would have led to his recognition as world champion." This would imply that Staunton was then world champion, which he was not; also that Morphy did not return as the recognized world champion, which he did.

Dr. Adolf Anderssen of Breslau had defeated Staunton in 1851 and was considered the world champion of that time. Anderssen was not only willing



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but eager to play Morphy and went to Paris late in 1858 for that purpose. Morphy won that famous match by seven games to two, with two draws. This victory made him world champion.

Morphy let the title go by default and Anderssen again won it in 1862. Wilhelm Steinitz, of Vienna, took it from Anderssen in 1866 and held it until Lasker beat him in 1894.

Great as he was, Harry N. Pillsbury was never Morphy's "successor" in the sense that he was ever world champion. He beat Lasker and other great masters in tournaments, but championships were then decided by match, not tournament, play.

Morphy's game at the opera against the Duke of Brunswick (Mr. Phillips calls him "Braunschweig") and Count Isouard, in consultation, is one of the most famous games of all time. To chess lovers everywhere it is known as Morphy's "Duke of Brunswick" game.

With one of Mr. Phillips' statements I agree thoroughly. He likens chess to an "insidious narcotic." It is sad that such a noble game has impeded or even ruined so many careers. It is as bad as alcohol or narcotics if one really becomes engrossed in it.

Oldest President?

Asks H. D. MEISTER, Publisher
President, Rotary Club
Yoakum, Texas

Several months ago I noted in the *Personalia* department of THE ROTARIAN a reference to the "youngest President" of a Rotary Club in Rotary's Golden Anniversary Year [also see page 41 of this issue.—Eds.]. I think that I am the oldest Rotary Club President in 1954-55. I am 85. Can somebody top that?

Filey Follow-up

Told by JAMES WISEMAN, Rotarian
Bookseller
Filey, England

Many readers will, I believe, recall the story of the Filey lifeboats as told in 'To the Honor and Glory of God . . .' [THE ROTARIAN for January, 1955]. As we thought of how we could observe Ro-

tary's Golden Anniversary with a suitable project, we felt we would certainly want to include among our efforts some tribute to the men of the sea.

The enclosed photo shows what we did: we presented eight pairs of sea boots to the crew of the Filey lifeboat. Making the presentation is Club President J. C. Nicholson, as Past President Reverend P. V. Corner and I (far left) look on. The Reverend Mr. Corner is the present chairman of the Filey branch of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. I am its secretary.

A Poem Recalled

By C. A. BARBER
Insurance Underwriter
Secretary, Rotary Club
Pittsfield, Illinois

When I read the winning entry to the "Why I Want to Go to Chicago . . ." Contest in THE ROTARIAN for May, I recalled that in our Club we conducted a similar contest. We received a fine list of entries, one of them a poem by Mrs. Clark C. King, wife of one of our charter members. I think Rotarians will be interested in it, now that they have read Mrs. May Mackintosh's contribution in the May issue:

*Really ready, and raring to run
Off to Chicago to join in the fun;
T-ruly a chance that I hate to let slip,
A-round the world delegates there on a trip;
H-ich and rewarding the contacts and plans,
Y-earning to be with the rest of the clans.*

*I-inevitable shopping in all the big stores,
N-ights of enjoyment along the lake shores.*

*M-uch of instruction, a broadening of views,
A program by those rating high in the news;
Y-es, it's a fiftieth birthday that's real,*

'55 See me part of that Rotary wheel.

Footnoting Housework

By DAVID D. MORRIS, Librarian
Albion, Michigan

[Re: Should Husbands Help with Housework?, THE ROTARIAN for March.]

With the short work week, a man can't produce enough in his work time to pay the installments on the car, television set, refrigerator, etc., so the solution is for his wife to get a job too. This is fine, as it gives her wider interests and brings in [Continued on page 49]



A Filey lifeboat crew is remembered in Rotary's 50th Anniversary Year (see letter).

THIS ROTARY MONTH

NEWS FROM 1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

NOW IT'S 90! Last month the addition of Turkey to Rotary's world-wide roster of nations was reported in this department. This month another addition is announced, bringing the number of countries where there are Rotary Clubs to 90. The Belgian Congo is the new name on the roster, the new Club there being Leopoldville in the capital city.

GLOBAL JUBILIZING. Growing in number and variety are the projects, programs, newspaper stories, radio and television programs, letter exchanges, dedications, congratulatory messages, and other celebrative methods by which Rotary Clubs and Districts are marking Rotary's half century of service. The celebrations continue in every continent (see pages 6-9 and page 43), congratulations still stream in (page 35), more Golden Anniversary projects begin, more are finished (see page 42), and new Rotary commemorative stamps continue to be announced by postal administrations (see page 16). The Jubilee Year is moving toward its peak!

GOLDEN CONVENTION. Yet to come, as this issue went to press, was Rotary's Golden Anniversary Convention in Chicago, May 29-June 2. At April's end, more than 16,750 persons from 62 countries held reservations in Chicago hotels, this advance figure pointing toward a Convention attendance of more than 20,000. For a 25-page report on this great Golden Year gathering, see the July issue.

PRESIDENT. The day before this issue closed, President Herbert J. Taylor and his wife, Gloria, returned to Evanston following four weeks of Rotary visits in Europe. After dispatching Presidential matters at his desk in the Central Office, he was to attend Rotary meetings in Ontario, Michigan, and Illinois, before presiding at the Board meeting (see below) and the International Assembly and Convention.

MEETINGS. Board of Directors.....May 14-18.....Evanston, Ill.
International Assembly.....May 19-27.....Lake Placid Club, N. Y.
International Convention.....May 29-June 2.....Chicago, Ill.
Council of Past Presidents....May 29-June 4....Chicago and Evanston, Ill.

BOARD TIMBER. At midnight on June 30, seven members of the Board of Directors leave it and seven others start the second half of their two-year terms, which all Directors now serve. To be elected at the 1955 Convention to fill the seven openings are: an international President, the Nominee being A. Z. Baker, of Cleveland, Ohio; Directors from U. S. Zones 1 (from which W. B. Todd, of Fort Worth, Texas, is the Nominee), 2, and 3; a Director from Great Britain and Ireland (the Nominee being Spencer J. Hollands, of Wallington, England); and two Directors nominated by the Board, these being Alejandro Garreton Silva, of Santiago, Chile, and C. P. H. Teenstra, of Hilversum, The Netherlands.

ANNUAL AUDIT. With June 30 marking the end of Rotary's fiscal year, Clubs were reminded that an audit of books ends the old year, begins the new soundly.

FLOOD RELIEF. Need still exists for food and clothes in Southeastern Australia flood areas, though many Rotary Clubs quickly shipped supplies. Clubs wishing to help should contact District Governor Cestus Ray Myers, Box 42, Narrabri, Australia.

VITAL STATISTICS. On April 27 there were 8,634 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 407,000 Rotarians in 90 countries. New Clubs since July 1, 1954 totalled 330.

The Object of Rotary:

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and in particular to encourage and foster:

(1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.

(2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.

(4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.



"See who's our speaker for to-day!"

Recognize her? She's Drum Majorette of the school band. She represents the proud spirit of your high school band, your school, your home town. Her twirling baton lends glamour to the privilege of being a member of the band and wearing the school colors.

Sooner or later those school colors fade, the flags grow ragged, the uniforms wear out. And if money for new flags and uniforms is needed, who's going to help raise funds? That, gentlemen, is what our pretty, vivacious (and nervous) little Majorette is going to speak to you about. She'll try to tell you what the Band means to her and to the whole school—why it just *has* to be well uniformed. Give her a fine reception (we know you will), and if your Club does decide to sponsor the job, we have a booklet you'll find helpful—"Fund Raising Ideas." Write for it. There's no obligation—Ostwald sends this material to service clubs all over the U.S.



The Editors' WORKSHOP

AT ABOUT midnight on the second day of this month the 1955 Convention of Rotary International will come to an end in Chicago. It will probably prove to have been the largest Convention since Rotary had its first one in 1910 in that same city. And being the Golden Anniversary Convention it promises to sparkle as none before it. Yet who really cares if it is or does? The important thing is that, like every Convention of Rotary International, it will again get together a great mass of people from all over the globe who are predisposed to get acquainted, to be kind to each other, to learn about each other, to exchange ideas and snapshots and recipes, and to make contacts that will last as long as they.

NOW, IT'S a bit hard to capture a growing world understanding on photographic film . . . but we shall try again as we try each year, only this time even harder. We shall have a team of photographers and reporters on the job from opening day, May 29, right through to *Good Night, Ladies* at the close of the Anniversary Ball of June 2. The impressions they collect on film and scratchpad we'll transmit to halftone and type, and very soon after the giant press at our printer's will begin to roll out copies of the July issue containing: The story of the Golden Anniversary Convention in far more pages than usual; pictures of the new Directors and Governors; a portrait of and a message by and a story about the new President; and many another feature. That issue will, in fact, run to 72 pp.

WITH the T. A. Warren article in this issue our "Rotary down the Decades" series comes to a close. It has gone at the 50-year history of this organization in ten-year spans—each recalled by a leader of the period. Already several readers have suggested that the series be reprinted in one package as a concise history of Rotary. Though the time for this has not yet come, it may—and we've shelved away special proofs of all the pages against that day. To the five contributors to the series—Chesley R. Perry, Crawford C. McCullough, Almon E. Roth, Walter D. Head, and Tom Warren—may we relay your thanks for a large, time-taking, long-lasting service?

HOLE-IN-ONE. One of our older contemporaries known to many as the *Satevepost* used to speak of "Post luck" and maybe still does. Perhaps we can

speak of "ROTARIAN luck." For some months we have had on hand a piece by a Dr. Cary Middlecoff who last week proved himself the best golfer in the U.S.A. Watch for it next month.

OUR COVER is addressed to the philatelists among our 315,000 subscribers, but if the few who are not stamp collectors want to look at it, all well and good. It is designed to show at a glance the countries which have issued, or which have said they will issue, stamps commemorating Rotary's 50th Year—as the record stood on April 12 when our photoengraver had to have the cover "copy" so that he could get on with his plate making. Now, if the stamp collector will couple with the cover the Pierre Yvert article over on page 16, he will have the story as it stood on April 28 when the printer locked up the last forms for this issue. . . . Chicago artist W. W. Wind (who, by the way, drew the basic design for the U. S. Rotary stamp) made the album for us, and the

Our Cover



fellows at Krantzen Studio, Inc., just down the street photographed the mock-up with this result. As they were working over it, the design for the Ecuador stamp hove in—we hadn't heard a word about it—and so we slipped it hastily into the picture. Just before that, the design for the Nicaraguan stamp came in—and it, not a stamp, is what we show on the cover. . . . We address the cover and the Yvert article to the tens of thousands of stamp lovers in the Rotary family because it seems wise to do so. The law of the land in which your Magazine is published says that one may not reproduce a valid postage stamp except for philatelic purposes. And we picture the stamps in black only because the same regulations say that one may not reproduce a valid postage stamp in color and that to do so could mean imprisonment and a steep fine. We love our freedom.—Eds.

ABOUT OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Author of such best-selling books as *Days of Our Years* and *The Time Is Now*, PIERRE VAN PAASSEN, born in The Netherlands, shaped a newspaper career in Canada and the United States, later roved Europe as a foreign correspondent. A theology graduate, he was ordained in 1946. He lives in New York, is married, has two children, smokes a clay pipe.



Van Paassen

T. A. WARREN, of Bournemouth, England, was Rotary's world President in 1945-46. A Rotarian since 1923, he retired from educational administration in 1945. For his public services, three titles have been conferred on him, including Commander of the Order of the British Empire.



Warren

Next to newspaper work, H. CLAY TATE, editor of the Bloomington (Ill.) *Daily Pantagraph*, likes to deal with community-betterment problems. He lectures on them, writes about them (*Building a Better Home Town*, Harper), organizes groups to solve them. A pet peeve, credit seeking; a pet fancy, fishing. . . . Going to Rotary Conventions has put thousands of miles on GEORGE W. HARRIS' travel log; he's been to 41. He's a Past Director of Rotary International.



Tate

LOUIS FOLEY, director of the Communications Workshop at Babson Institute, is a Wellesley, Mass., Rotarian. He holds degrees from U. S. and French universities, writes prolifically on linguistic, literary, and educational subjects. . . . ARTHUR OLIVER, a Methodist minister, edits *The Methodist* weekly in Sydney, Australia, writes radio plays and short stories. . . . NORMAN SKLAREWITZ is a Chicago free-lancer with a bent toward scientific subjects.



Foley

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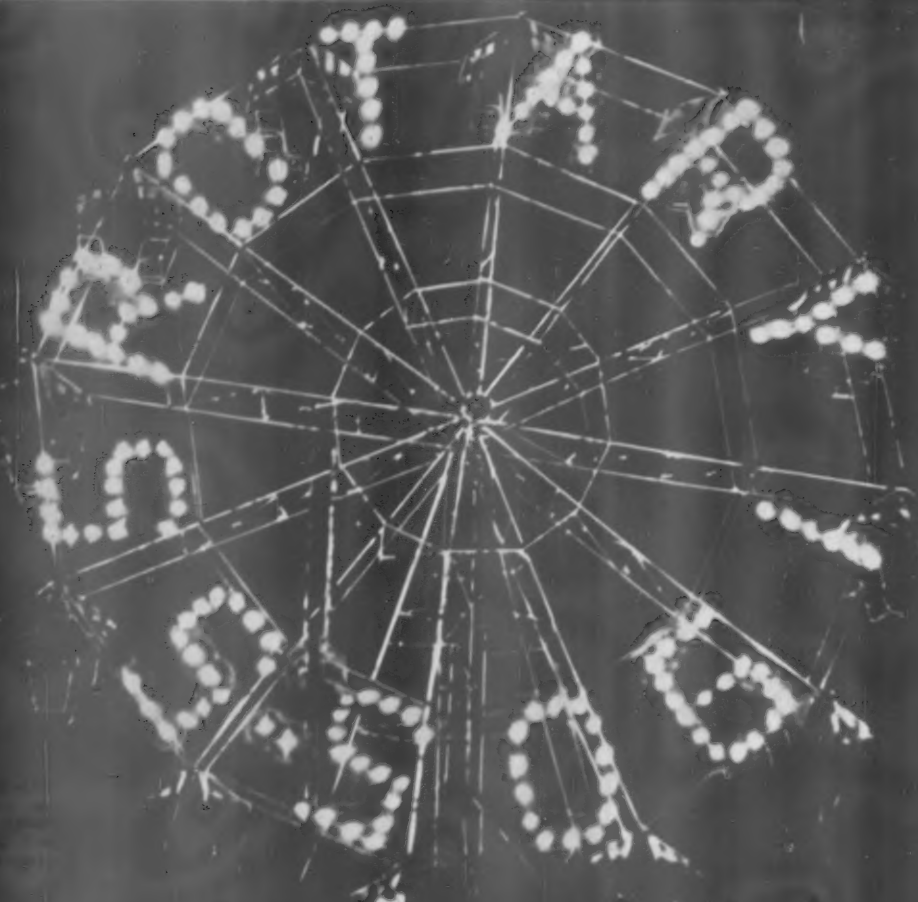
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Something to Celebrate

Around the world, gala, Golden parties mark Rotary's half century.

SOUNDING its ancient, Eastern minor key, the *koto*—a zither-like musical instrument of 13 silken strings—is classically Japanese. Tokyo Rotarians, meeting in the Teikoku Hotel to celebrate the Golden Anniversary of Rotary, listened to the music of the *koto*.

Throughout the world, though instruments and melodies differed widely, Rotarians and their guests struck a great note of harmony as they marked a half century.

In Vicksburg, Virginia, U.S.A., the banjo strummed out rhythmic minstrel music. It was a Southern Show Boat party.

Along the River Rhine, where the fabled Lorelei once made her fatal music, the Rotary Club of Strasbourg planned a multi-Club

river cruise for Golden Anniversary fellowship.

In Chariton, Iowa, it was an old-fashioned reed organ. Local Rotarians—including Iowa Governor Leo A. Hoegh and Chief Justice Charles F. Wennerstrum—donned 1905 costumes. Men in Prince Albert coats and ladies in bustles gathered in Mallory Castle, a 19th Century home soon to be razed. Around the old mansion organ they sang songs from the days when Paul Harris was young.

In Drumheller, Alberta, Canada, a piano accompanied Rotarians and their ladies as they began their program with *O Canada!* and closed with *God Save the Queen*. National anthems, varied as they might be, were typical of the

hundreds of Anniversary parties.

No less typical was the ingenuity applied by countless Committees. Take Richard Frederick in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. He wanted to focus extra attention on the Anniversary issue of his Club bulletin, so to each copy he affixed a Rotary commemorative stamp from Belgium.

The birthday displays, which Committees designed with sketch pad and paintbrush, were as diverse as the show windows in Sydney, Australia, and the wooden birthday cake (eight feet across and four feet high) built for Rotarians of Lawrenceville in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

At hundreds of parties, arrangers took advantage of a chance to

dramatize Rotary's internationality. Sharing the feastful fun were students and visitors from other lands—as in Kirksville, Missouri; Northampton, Massachusetts; West Liberty, Iowa; Janesville, Wisconsin; and many other places. Rotarians from Pireus, Greece, sent greetings to Clubs in other countries from "under the shadow of the Acropolis and Parthenon."

For the Big Night, officialdom turned out in splendid force . . . Presidents, Governors General, and other heads of State were star speakers.* In Seremban, Federation of Malaya, Sir Donald MacGillivray, High Commissioner of

the Federation, and His Highness the Yam Tuan of Negri Sembilan were the distinguished guests.

But along with the solemnity of the occasion, Rotarians remembered pure entertainment. In Grenfell, Australia, Rotarians enacted a short farce costumed as the doctors and nurses who delivered Fred Harden, a member who himself was born on Rotary's natal day, February 23, 1905 [see page 41].

In still other ways it was a family occasion. Vista, California, Rotarians entertained all the near-by Clubs they had helped to organize; the theme was a "Family Tree Celebration."

And, of course, everywhere, the

India's Vice-President Radhakrishnan (at left) tries foods from ten countries at a Club fête held in Delhi.



In ornate St. Petri Church, Malmö, Sweden, Governor Breitholtz (center) attends a thanksgiving service.



Star attraction in Huntington Park, Calif., is actor Edward Arnold, who holds membership in the Club.

The welcome is warm, the reception formal. Scottish Rotarians and their ladies gather in the Satinwood Salon of the City Chambers, Glasgow.



© Outram

* See THE ROTARIAN for May, 1955.



Jack Paar's "Morning Show" saluted Rotary.



TV's Steve Allen told about Anniversary.



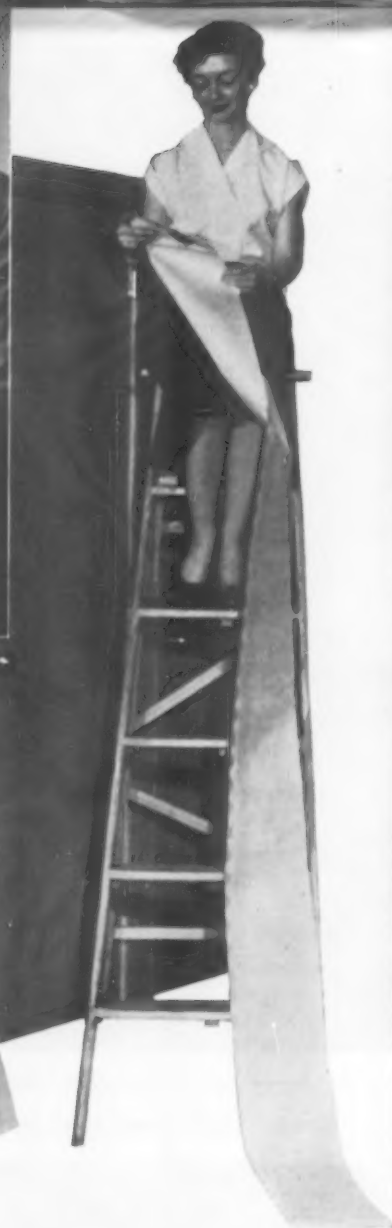
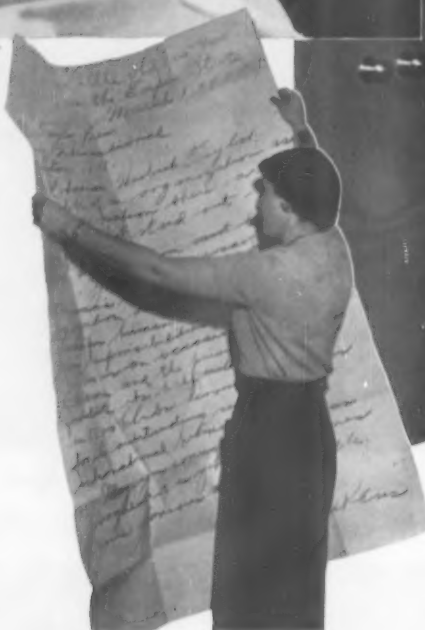
Bob Hope's radio-TV show paid a tribute.



Dave Garroway praised Rotary.



A band for a birthday baby! Newburyport, Mass., Rotarians—via Past Governor Norman Russell—present a \$50 bond to first local baby born on February 23: Stephen Crain. His mother accepts.



A big letter (above left) with a big message arrives for President Taylor; the Anniversary greetings come from John A. Wilkens, of Belleville, N. J. . . . (At right) A long congratulatory telegram to the President signed by all the 310 Rotarians of Baltimore, Md.

Kaltenborn

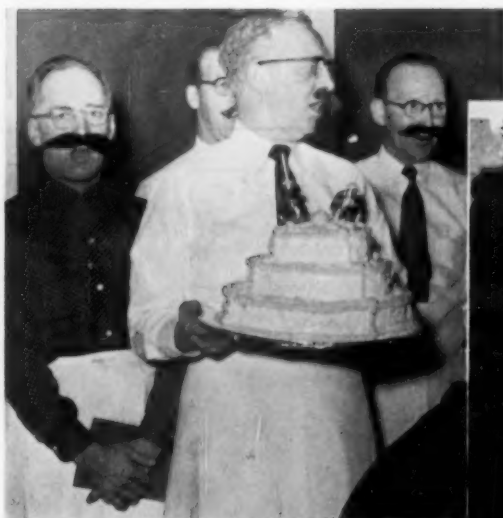


Radio's dean of newsmen, H. V. Kaltenborn (above), speaks on Rotary. . . . (At right) Senior Rotarian Harry Ruggles and wife appear with Ed Sullivan (center) for his television variety show "Toast of the Town."





Hollywood Rotarians use characteristic flair; here TV producer Darrel Brady (left) checks with Ralph Hathaway, of Grauman's Chinese Theater, where Rotary celebration was held.



Handlebar mustaches, Happy Birthday song, and a cake set the Anniversary theme in Oelwein, Iowa.



Rotarian Rich Bennett

wives of Rotarians did their part . . . checking over menus, rehearsing their husbands for speeches, arranging the table decorations. In Galion, Ohio, the ladies surprised their menfolk by giving each a rose.

Standing alongside the bouquets on speakers' tables at many a party was a microphone or loud-speaker. To hear the Rotary broadcast from Chicago, men in Worland, Wyoming, made arrangements with two rival radio networks, two stations in two States, and a direct wire stretching right into their banquet hall.

Most Rotarians needed no such maneuvers to hear Rotary broadcasts. In Algeria and Australia; in Germany, Iceland, and India; in Israel, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa, Syria, and the U.S.A., antennas pulsed with the story of the Golden Anniversary.

The British Broadcasting Com-

pany beamed a Rotary program to the whole of the British Isles; the program was later carried over BBC short-wave lengths throughout the world.

A transcription of the Chicago Birthday Dinner broadcast—carried as a live show in the U. S. on the Columbia Broadcasting System—was played over Voice of America to all parts of the world. The National Broadcasting Company presented two half-hour network shows honoring Rotary. One was a roundtable discussion featuring Rotarians from England, Scotland, and the U. S.; the other was a drama titled *The Wheel*.

In addition to the Japanese TV broadcast of the Anniversary film, *The Great Adventure*,* viewers in millions of homes in other parts of

* See *THE ROTARIAN* for May.

the world saw and heard TV messages on Rotary. Several of the North American telecasts reached audiences of 40 million. And some 926 Clubs in 22 countries provided for a series of locally produced programs. Schedules listed Rotary themes right through the Golden Anniversary Convention closing on June 2.

Throughout the world, the Anniversary celebration was making a firm impact upon the public. And there was yet one more important result. Rotarian Elsworth Mayer, a newsmen from Cisco, Texas, explained it simply. After completing the hard and happy job of preparing an eight-page Rotary supplement for the *Cisco Press*, he said, "I was a better Rotarian." A lot of other men felt the same way.

John Daly asked Rotary question on quiz show.



Garry Moore's program had a salute to Rotary.



Robert Q. Lewis gave a birthday spot on show.



Everett Sloane in a drama on Rotary.



Jackie Gleason also gave time to Rotary.





ROTARY down the Decades: V

1946-55

Final installment in a series of articles tracing the origins of the organization and its development in its first 50 years.

By T. A. WARREN

*President of Rotary International, 1946-46
Rotarian, Bournemouth, England*

THE LAST decade of the 50 years properly begins with the Rotary year which commenced July 1, 1945. Here came in the postwar decade, which was destined to produce many marked and historic features.

At that July 1, the Western War was just over and, almost as the invaders turned a corner on their way home, the former Rotary Clubs sprang to life again. The two Commissions appointed a year or two earlier to speed this process had been successfully at work, but many earlier adherents made the pace themselves.

Remembering that at this date of writing (March, 1955) we have well over 400,000 Rotarians in more than 8,500 Clubs, we can recall that on July 1, ten years ago the numbers were 247,000 and 5,400, respectively. The Clubs of some countries have never returned, but other newcomers have joined, and so Rotary continues its spectacular progress despite two world wars in its first half century. An encouraging feature was the quickness with which District Conferences and Assemblies came into function again in the war-torn areas.

A message issued by the President of Rotary International to existing Rotary Clubs early in the decade suggested that "This period . . . belongs to men of character and purpose. . . . Youth is still dying for liberty . . . and millions will remain desolate, homeless, or injured in the desperate years ahead. There is limitless opportunity for all who seek to serve."

It is believed the narrative of the decade amply demonstrates that Rotary has grasped the opportunity, though immense fields are still untilled.

This decade story does not attempt to relate the events always in chronological order; in some cases the last is first.

No real purpose would be served by recalling in

Photos: (1) San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; (2) Underwood

detail the help in thousands of different forms which was sent by willing givers to all parts of the world where urgent relief was a prime necessity. The needs differed widely. Food, clothing, medicines, tools, money, and materials were quickly dispatched by the separate Clubs; and never can the principles of Community Service have been more generously demonstrated than during this decade. The work continues, for there are still many who suffer from the effects of war, apart from those who even in normal times command the succour of the generous. As in 1918 and later, Clubs specially concerned themselves with children made orphans by strife.

Coöperation in many directions with the newly formed United Nations was—and is—a feature of the decade. When the U. N. Charter was originally drafted at San Francisco in 1945, no less than 49 Rotarians served as delegates, advisors, or consultants. Here was a sure sign that prominent Rotarians from many lands were serving in accordance with the principles of our movement. They went to San Francisco either as official delegates from their respective Governments, or were appointed by Rotary International to act in consultation. This process continues; and Rotary is represented at many of the more important meetings of U. N. and of its specialized agencies like the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization in all parts of the world.

What can the ordinary member *do* in International Service? This is an oft-repeated plea; and the past and present relationships with the U. N. are some part of an effective answer. Rotary is not officially linked with the United Nations or with any other corporate activity, but by thousands of addresses and debates, by unlimited issues of specially

1. Recall the "Work Piles" Clubs built for postwar years? This launched one in California.

2. A symbol of freedom briefly tasted in this decade was Jan Masaryk, of Czechoslovakia.

3. From Here On, Warren Austin of the U. S., praises the Rotary book on the U. N. in a '47 speech.

4. Founder Paul P. Harris dies January 27, 1947 . . . and friends meet in Chicago to say farewell.

5. Rio, '48! . . . and the first international Convention in South America. An eager reception!

6. The Foundation swells in the late '40s—with Clubs raising funds to subscribe 100 percent.

7. 1950 brings the Korean War—this U.S.A. general distributing Rotary parcels to victims.

8. In the Autumn of '53 work on Rotary's headquarters (now complete) has reached this stage.



Photos: (5) Carlson; (6) Corbitt

designed literature, by radio, and many other means, Rotary helps to create and maintain an informed public opinion. To do this in all phases of international affairs is still no small part of Rotary's modern task. Treaties are written by diplomats, but understanding and peace are fashioned in the hearts and minds of ordinary men. Rotary works with ordinary men.

From Here On (the Rotary publication containing the full text of the new U. N. Charter) was compiled and issued almost simultaneously with the Charter itself, and 230,000 copies were distributed in the next year or so. Subsequently, the book was published in two languages, and was acclaimed in many responsible places as perhaps the best popular guide to the Charter itself.

As these things were happening at speed, the former Rotary Clubs were returning everywhere, and among the early arrivals were Clubs in Czechoslovakia and China. Some which came back with alacrity have alas! long since gone, for reasons not hard to understand, but nevertheless to be intensely regretted. More happily, it was not long before the Clubs of some former "enemy" countries were readmitted at their own eager requests. Here, Rotary truly led the way to new understanding.

In 1945-46 a step of outstanding importance was taken, maybe without realization of all it was ultimately to mean. The newly appointed Rotary Foundation Committee was charged to inquire whether the need still existed for a Foundation, and, if so, what should be its objectives. The Committee recommended that the Foundation should embrace a scheme of Rotary Foundation Fellowships; should develop the then-existing Institutes of International Understanding, and should further in every possible way schemes promoting international understanding and goodwill. The Board warmly espoused these objectives and the Atlantic City Convention in June, 1946 (with 46 countries represented), unanimously adopted the proposals, though only small financial resources then existed.

The Clubs everywhere were at once invited to undertake the long search for Fellowship candidates (men only) of high university qualifications and possessing recognized outlooks on public affairs. The selected men were to spend a year in countries other than their own, one of the major directives being that they should make firsthand contact with all sorts and conditions of men in the new countries and afterward take back home the knowledge and understanding thereby gained. From the time this experimental scheme was announced to the world in June, 1946, the pace was amazing. The bare facts and figures speak for themselves, but there can hardly be

any live Rotarian who is not aware of thrilling "results" from this adventure in international understanding.

The first Fellows were sought out during 1946-47 and the initial 18 Fellowships for 1947-48 announced at the San Francisco Convention (1947). A great launching! And mainly in faith alone, for money was scarce.

From the beginning, including those awaiting the school year of 1955-56, 711 Fellowships have been awarded to students from 57 countries, at a total cost of \$1,750,000. Many very highly qualified applicants have had to be set aside, and the future of this scheme is a matter of outstanding interest. Happily, the voluntary funds are still freely subscribed.

On January 27, 1947, the beloved

Founder of Rotary, Paul P. Harris, passed away in Chicago and thus was broken a cord which connected the movement with its infinitesimal beginnings in 1905. World-wide tributes were rightly paid to the memory of Paul, and none can overestimate the part he played in the formation and development of this great world movement. Its principles down to this day are framed around those initial outlooks, and Rotary remembers him with gratitude and pride, especially in this 50th Anniversary Year of 1954-55. The President and Board in January, 1947, quickly decided that the memorials which Clubs would want to erect to Paul should be human rather than of brick and stone. The idea of the Foundation Fellowships had already generated much warmth, so the Clubs desiring to create memorials were invited to make contributions to the Fellowship Fund in his name by December 24, 1948.

The ultimate contributions by that date amounted to \$1,500,000 since his death, bringing to \$1,750,000 the total amount received from the beginning of the Foundation in 1917. Paul's name was directly associated with the early awards, and surely there could have been no finer memorial to a great character.

The Institutes of International Understanding were founded by Rotary in the United States well before World War II, and operated most successfully for many years. The arrangement was voluntary, depending upon the initiation of Clubs and Districts willing to guarantee finance and organization. Rotary International, upon request, found the lecturers, who went into the prepared areas and talked and answered questions upon international problems to selected high-school students, to Rotary Clubs, and to the general public. The demand at war-ending can easily be imagined: even in the "convalescent" year, 1945-46, Institutes were organized



Sujata, the Hindu dancer, appears in Rotary's historic film, The Great Adventure.

EDITORS' NOTE: The Presidents of Rotary International during this period were: T. A. Warren (Wolverhampton, England), Richard C. Hedke (Detroit), S. Kendrick Guernsey (Jacksonville, Florida), Angus S. Mitchell (Melbourne), Percy Hodgson (Pawtucket, Rhode Island), Arthur Lagueux (Quebec), Frank E. Spain (Birmingham, Alabama), H. J. Brunnier (San Francisco), Joaquin Serratos Cihils (Montevideo, Uruguay), Herbert J. Taylor (Chicago).

by 318 Clubs in North and Central America. The scene seemed set for an advance of unlimited promise, but the scheme foundered because of lack of support. Here for once was a decisive failure, though Clubs and Districts here and there still hold residential or day institutes of like character.

The Board had under early postwar consideration the work of the Rotary "Forward-planning" Committee (consisting of the ten most recent Past Presidents) and decided the time was appropriate to create formally a Council of Past Presidents with a constitution which would permit them to act as advisors in important matters of policy referred to them by the Board, or brought forward of their volition. The proposal was taken to the Convention and fully approved, with the result that this Council has since become an important part of our administration. Changes in procedure have been made from time to time, but the principle remains steadfast.

About now there arose once again the ancient question of a permanent headquarters building, as against the temporary leased premises in Chicago which had been the treasured home of Rotary since 1910. A special Committee made inquiries everywhere and eventually proposed a site in Denver, Colorado, be purchased. This proposal was defeated after animated debate at the Atlantic City Convention (1946), and history repeated itself at San Francisco the following year. There can rarely have been a question which aroused more keen controversy,

and yet, after the hotly contested question had lain dormant for some in-between years, the Mexico City Convention (1952) decided, relatively casually, to erect the new home on a site in Evanston, Illinois, adjacent to Chicago. From then on, the project moved swiftly and the new headquarters were actually occupied in 1954. A total amount of \$1,325,000 was spent on site and premises, all from existing resources. And thus was achieved a long-sought objective. It would appear that both the building and its location are now regarded as satisfactory by everybody concerned.

All this time the war-dormant Clubs were streaming back at speed, and new Clubs were being formed at a remarkable pace, having in mind that the effects of war were still felt and would be felt for long years to come. Maybe indeed it was these sad effects of war which caused men everywhere to seek the solace of Rotary.

These postwar years were intensely busy because there was so much to be done, and speed was imperative. Immediate relief and rehabilitation stood out, but the Clubs did not neglect the other avenues of service. Much attention was paid to the claims of youth, having in mind their sacrifices during the war and the fact that precious years would elapse before normal facilities could be restored. Employer-employee relations, camps, the problems of returning service men, overdue help for lepers, and other afflicted people, delayed [Continued on page 51]

'Managing Officer'

"THE SECRETARY shall be the active managing officer of Rotary International under the supervision of the President and the control of the Board of Directors. He shall sign all documents for Rotary International requiring his signature, keep the accounts, receive and deposit the funds of Rotary International in the manner prescribed by the Board of Directors, and shall make an annual report. . . . He shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in a sum and with sureties as required by the Board of Directors."

Only three men have filled the important position thus described in the By-Laws of Rotary International in Rotary's 50 years. The first was Chesley R. Perry, who, when the first 16 Rotary Clubs formed an association in 1910, agreed to take on part-time and temporarily the Secretaryship. A businessman, soldier, and one-time librarian, he brought a rare organizational gift to Rotary and, making it his lifework, helped greatly to give the dreams of Founder Paul Harris and others the form and substance they now possess. Around his position he gathered a Secretariat staff which when he retired in 1942 numbered approximately 150 persons in Chicago, Illinois; Zurich, Switzerland; and Bombay, India. Now 83, he is still an active member of the Rotary Club of Chicago, which he joined in 1908.

Next came tall, dynamic Philip Lovejoy, who had been Assistant General Secretary

since 1930, and who brought a background of school administration in Michigan and United States Army personnel work in France. Serving through the difficult war and postwar years, Phil requested retirement in 1952, is now on the lecture platform with his base in Utica, New York, where he is a member of the Rotary Club.

Since January 1, 1953, George R. Means has been Rotary's General Secretary or "managing officer" with his office in the new headquarters building in Evanston, Illinois. Once a map maker and a Rotarian in Bloomington, Illinois, George joined the Secretariat staff in 1935, became Assistant General Secretary in 1949, served as a commander in the United States Navy in World War II. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Evanston.



Perry



Lovejoy



Means

Photo: Krenston

FEDERAL AID

YES! National Government Must Share

Says Edgar Fuller

The executive secretary of the Council of Chief State School Officers, Dr. Fuller is the former Commissioner of Education for State of New Hampshire.



SINCE President Eisenhower's State of the Union Message for 1955, the policy of both major political parties has been that the Federal Government should assist in paying for new public elementary and secondary schools. This national policy recognizes that preservation and improvement of our system of society makes it necessary to utilize all our human resources, and that education has a great rôle in preparing the people of the U.S.A. to solve the complex problems of our time.

We shall deal briefly with four aspects of the problem: (1) the need for school construction; (2) how this need can be met under modern conditions of public finance in local, State, and Federal governments; (3) how proposed legislation preserves State and local control of education; (4) types of legislation now before Congress.

1. *Need.* The U. S. birth rate now exceeds 4 million a year. Cumulative annual increases in school enrollment are now approaching 1½ million. The public elementary and secondary schools enrolled 25,111,427 in the school year 1949-50; 29,183,000 in 1953-54; this year the U. S. Office of Education estimates 30,663,000. The increase each year of children already born will bring the total to an estimated 37,363,000 by 1959-60. This astounding change can be related to the content of this article by realizing that there was an actual decline of public-school pupils from 25,976,728 in 1930-31 to 25,111,427 in 1949-50. Now there will be an accelerating increase of 49 percent from 1949 to 1959.

For the foreseeable future, increases in enrollment will require 50,000 new instructional rooms each year. Then add the accumulated deficit of 312,000 classrooms reported by the National Survey of School Facilities as of September, 1952, a deficit due to economic depressions and wars reaching back to 1930. Add another conservative estimate of 10,000 schoolrooms annually made necessary by shifting of population, by consolidation of attendance units and school districts, and by extension of educational programs to meet the current needs. The conclusion is inescapable that, if we of the United

States intend to provide suitable school facilities for the children already born, we must increase the present record-breaking building rate of 60,000 instructional rooms to at least 100,000 each year.

The National Survey has recently reported the second phase of school-plant studies made by the departments of education of 34 States and three Territories. This phase of the Survey forecasts what the departments of education in these States and Territories regard as the need for school construction up to September, 1959. Extending these estimates to all States, the requirement for the 1954-59 period is 476,000 instructional rooms.

About 60,000 of these rooms were constructed during the past year, leaving 416,000 for the remaining four years prior to September, 1959. This indicates needed construction at the rate of 104,000 rooms a year to catch up with the need by 1959. Assuming continuance of the present peak construction rate, there will be a remaining deficit of 176,000 classrooms in September, 1959. We need about 6 billion dollars to supplement the anticipated 8-billion-dollar State and local construction program during the next four years. I believe that 3 billion dollars of Federal funds would attract on a matching basis an additional 3 billion dollars of State and local funds that would not otherwise be available for school construction.

2. *Local-State-Federal Sharing of Costs.* It is safe to assume that the American people do not desire to deny a defensible minimum education to millions of children. Neither do they want to starve thousands of units of their great system of public education into mediocrity. The local-State-Federal sharing of costs necessary [Continued on page 56]

As timely as Junior's report card—and just as personal—is this debate-of-the-month. Educators, lawmakers, and parents in the United States are now exchanging views on pending Congressional legislation to provide Federal Government funds for local schools.



TO EDUCATION?

NO! Schools Are Local Business

Says Burges Johnson

Long a respected teacher on university and college faculties, Dr. Johnson is also famed as an author and one-time editor of Judge. He lives in Vermont.



THERE is a way of presenting this public-school problem in the simplest terms. When our first colonist ancestors were building their homes in a wilderness, and dragging stumps out of the ground to make space for corn and beans, schools were almost their first community concern. Believe it or not, schools in many settlements ranked ahead of churches in the hearts and hopes of the people. In early Vermont, for instance, the settlers built schools instead of churches, until some Godly citizens in Connecticut were disturbed and sent missionaries up there to save the Vermonters from perdition.

All communities built their own schools and hired their own teachers for their own children. They knew locally just what they wanted, and they would not have allowed their colonial governments to interfere in such intimate business. Such action would be flaunting democracy.

That attitude has persisted for 300 years. All across the United States the local school district has exercised an authority as great as that of the town in which it lies. Its boundaries do not neces-

sarily coincide with those of the township, but may include parts of adjacent towns. In the past few years a sensible idea has spread widely to combine several adjacent school districts in order to get rid of lonely one-room schoolhouses and build larger central schools, with busses to carry children to and from distant points. By such means citizens are getting more successfully the sort of schools they want for their own children and retaining control over them, and finding tax money to pay for them.

What they have conceded to their several State governments is the task of preparing an available supply of well-trained teachers, and the setting up of minimum standards not only for teachers but for school buildings, and in some States the selection or suggesting of textbooks. Often these suggestions of higher authority are enforced only by a sort of bribery: districts which live up to them may be entitled to a share in funds allotted by the State for public education. With or without such State aid, in communities all over the United States, education has been the largest item in the town budget, and citizens have paid it cheerfully.

All that is an outline of conditions in simpler, happier days gone by. Nowadays what do we find? Everywhere taxes have increased far beyond the most extravagant expectations. Town streets must be lighted by electricity; town water must be kept pure, and waste and sewage disposed of; town roads must be constantly repaired or rebuilt to withstand the weight of tractors and trucks and a steady stream of motorcars coming from anywhere, and driving through to somewhere else. Winter snows must be removed and there must be some policing.

All individual citizens must have their own motorcars, their furnaces, electric refrigerators, washing machines, telephone service, radios and television sets, and attend occasional lectures, concerts, and movie theaters. Taxes plus all these private expenses have leaped so high that citizens cannot afford to pay their teachers a decent wage, or pay the interest on bonds for new school construction, though they are producing more and more children and keeping them alive.

So now a cry arises from every corner of the land, "Let Uncle Sam do it." Forget three centuries of insistence that schools should be the business of the communities which built them and which chose their teachers and bred their pupils; and instead put all public schooling under the direction of Washington, D. C. What if our national Government does go just so much further into the red? We citizens would not feel individually the weight of a bigger national debt, as much as [Continued on page 58]

In its broader implications, the question is neither new nor national. The control and support of schools are problems as old and as widely spread as popular education. Here two distinguished spokesmen present their views. Your own opinions are invited.—Eds.

Illustration by Bernard Gribetovsky



200 Million Honors

That is about the number to which the Rotary commemoratives may run—each a valued tribute.



By PIERRE YVERT

Philatelic Publisher and Editor; Fellow, Philatelic Academy of Paris; Past First Vice-President, Rotary International



IT IS the 23d day of February, 1955. The 8,500 Rotary Clubs of the world have united in celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the first Rotary Club meeting. The shadow of Founder Paul Harris is there; he smiles, he approves.

In the banquet room of a hotel in Chicago, the cradle of Rotary, hundreds of Rotarians are assembled. The Postmaster General of the United States of America is an honored guest and speaker. Just outside the door to the room a special post office sells a commemorative 8-cent stamp issued by his Government that very morning and generously dispenses the first-day cancellation.

Present also are the ambassadors and consuls of other nations which have joined in the celebration by issuing stamps. To a few in the throng the event recalls thoughts voiced on an earlier occasion by the U. S. Postmaster General, Arthur E. Summerfield:

"It has been stated that in many ways stamps are truly a reflection of life itself. All of man's varied interests in the sciences, in government, in the arts, in the honored dead who never die, are mirrored in the uses and designs of postage stamps.

"Whoever loves stamps is in love with life itself. And those who delight in stamps find their lives enriched and broadened, for stamps are truly windows opening out onto broader vistas.

"Stamps tell the story of the way of life of a country far better than mere words. *They are ambassadors of goodwill and understanding between the peoples of the world.*"

Could one find better words with which to draw a parallel be-

tween Rotary and philately? Ambassadors of goodwill and understanding between the peoples of the world. . . .

As I sit down this April morning to write this tentative story of the Golden Anniversary stamps, 19 countries have issued Rotary commemorative stamps (in 63 different denominations)! Ten other nations have officially announced their intention of doing so.

What a wonderful honor to Rotary! Such an honor is, indeed, absolutely unique in postal history. Never before have so many countries commemorated in this way a nongovernmental organization.*

And in what numbers these stamps are coming! The three Philippine stamps may total 7 million. The Costa Rican issue may reach 4 million. The Panama airmails may number one million. The Saar 15-franc stamp, one million. Of the U. S. 8-cent, 80 million have been authorized!

I do not know—no one knows—how vast the final total may be. Many of the postal bureaus have not yet announced the number of stamps to be issued and the print

Stamp Flash!

HERE are four Rotary commemoratives received too late to be shown in the album on the cover, though one arrived in time to be photographed alongside the album:

Ecuador (shown near the magnifying glass on cover)—Two airmails, 80 and 90 centavos.

Morocco (French)—A 15-franc stamp, its design (as shown below) similar to that of the French stamp.

Syria—Four airmail stamps commemorating the Anniversary have been issued in denominations of 25, 35, 65, and 75 piastres. Colors: purple, crimson, green, and blue, respectively. Designs depict historic monuments.

Tunisia—Five Anniversary stamps to appear during the first two weeks of May, their values: 12, 15, 18, 25, and 30 francs. Design shows map of Tunisia with Rotary emblem and symbols of art, culture, and industry.



Syria



Fr. Morocco



Tunisia

*The 75th anniversary of the Universal Postal Union elicited a greater number of commemorative issues, but the Union holds a semigovernmental status. Wide postal tribute has also been paid the Red Cross, but issuing Governments honored their own national branches of it, rather than the international body.



First-day covers, like these French, U.S.A., Australian, and Philippine envelopes, further commemorate Rotary's Golden Anniversary, along with other special cachets and slogan cancellations such as those shown below at right.

runs of each. Yet I will venture the estimate that all these commemoratives in all their numbers will total more than 200 million. Yes, 200 million stamps—and each in its exquisite way an honor to our Rotary and to all of us who wear its wheel.

Still, with the number of issuing Governments likely to reach 30, a total of 250 million copies of Rotary commemoratives is an estimate I feel is not extravagant. Envision, then, these millions of stamps affixed to letters travelling within national boundaries and across them, and you begin to see that the total effect of these postal tributes is imponderable.

Jubilea de Ouro . . . Cinquantenaire . . . Golden Anniversary . . . Cincuentenario . . . Bodas de Oro . . . All the Rotary stamps naturally reflect the language, spirit, and national character of the issuing country. See the

winged serpent of Egypt, the steel plant of the Saar, the volcano of The Philippines. But note, too, that all of them also have a certain likeness, a family air that is amazing when one considers that the designers were perfect strangers one to the other.

It is interesting that the Rotary wheel should appear on all the stamps, identifying them quickly as commemoratives. The words "International Understanding" and "Service above Self" are widely used, and the global scope of our organization is suggested in several instances by flags of many nations.

Though the stamps bear these likenesses, their issuance by postal bureaus results from administrative action that is completely independent. Each country has its own regulations regarding the emission [Continued on page 61]



U. S. Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield (center) presents a sheet of the Rotary stamps issued by his Government to President Herbert J. Taylor. At left is famed scientist Arthur H. Compton.



The Rotary Stamp Story to Date

Here are the details on the Rotary commemoratives

as they stood in April when Author Pierre Yvert

(see preceding page) assembled them in this form.

Further developments will be reported in future issues.

ALGERIA—A 30-franc denomination to be issued on or about June 8. Similar in design to the French stamp, but in one color (blue).

AUSTRALIA—A 3½-pence stamp, carmine color. The words "International Understanding" appear below the Rotary emblem—in recognition of Rotary's efforts to further understanding and goodwill among nations. Issued on February 23, in sheets of 80 stamps.

BELGIUM—A 4-franc stamp, blue, was issued September 10, 1954, commemorating the Golden Anniversary. At the same time, two other stamps were issued (20 and 80 centimes) to mark the Fifth Regional Conference for Rotary Clubs in the European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region in Ostend, Belgium. Designed by Jean Van Noten, of Brussels, and engraved by L. Janssens, of Malines, the stamps were printed from copper plates in sheets of 30.

BRAZIL—A gray-green, Cr. \$2.70 stamp was issued on February 23. It shows Brazil's famous Sugar Loaf Rock and the Rotary emblem, and across the top is the legend *Jubileo de Ouro*. Here exists an interesting variety, the only one thus far among the Rotary stamps: a few sheets escaped perforation. The imperforate stamp has already sold for \$20 retail in New York, N. Y.

COLOMBIA—Authorized by Presidential decree in January, two stamps will be issued: domestic postage (5 centavos), 6 million to be printed; airmail (15 centavos), 3 million to be printed.

COSTA RICA—Announced by postal authorities are five stamps commemorating Rotary's 50th Year. Very likely these stamps will be among the most interesting of the commemoratives. Values: 10, 25, 40, 45, and 60 centimos. Each stamp will carry the Rotary emblem; designs will be related to Rotary projects in Costa Rican cities.

CUBA—Two stamps, issued on February 23, one for regular postage (4 centavos), one airmail (12 centavos). Basic "idea sketches" for the stamps were designed by Señora Fina E. de Galigarcia, wife of Manuel Galigarcia, of Havana, a Past Rotary International Director.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Two stamps issued on February 23: one for domestic postage (7 centavos), another for airmail (11 centavos). Colors: blue and rose.

ECUADOR—See "Stamp Flash" box on page 16.

EGYPT—Two stamps: 10 and 35 millimes. The 10 millieme shows a portrait of Rotary's Founder, Paul P. Harris, his name in Arabic and English. The 35 millieme bears the Rotary emblem, with a winged serpent on each side, representing an ancient Egyptian emblem. On a world globe is inscribed the Rotary motto: Service above Self. Both stamps issued on February 23.

EL SALVADOR—The postal administration has announced that there will be an issue of Golden Anniversary stamps.

FRANCE—A 30-franc stamp for international postage was issued on February 23, the same day the Rotary Club of Paris had as its guest speaker M. André Bardon, French Postal Minister. At the Club's meeting place, the Pavillon Dauphine, the Bureau of Posts set up a temporary post office for first-day sales. Raoul Serres designed the stamp, which shows a coking plant and a tractor. The first design showed the towers of Notre Dame de Paris and a plowman. Though it was rejected, it is interesting to compare the two. The colors are royal blue and golden yellow.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA—The Rotary Club of Dakar

has been advised, I learn, that a stamp will be issued in the near future.

GREECE—Issuance of a Rotary stamp, probably in May, has been announced by the postal department of Greece.

GUATEMALA—Six airmail stamps, printed in two colors, to be released probably during May. The denominations: 1, 4, 6, 10, 25, and 35 centavos.

HONDURAS—Here we have quite a special case. Instead of issuing new stamps for the Rotary Jubilee, Honduras has overprinted, with the Rotary emblem, its United Nations issue of 1953. There are ten values: 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, and 30 centavos; and 1 lempira. The surcharge shows the Rotary emblem in red, with two clasped hands, an olive branch, and the dates 1905-1955.

KOREA—"Rotary International's Golden Birthday has world significance. In every nook and corner where there is freedom of thought . . . the ideals of Rotary are respected." These were the words of Korea's President, Syngman Rhee, when he authorized the issuing of three stamps. Denominations: 20, 25, and 71 hwan. Colors: purple, green, and lilac.

LEBANON—Two airmail stamps were put on sale on February 23. Identical in design, both have a large Rotary emblem occupying the central portion. Values: 35 piastres, sea green; 65 piastres, royal blue.

MONACO—Original and diamond shaped is this 30-franc stamp, its world map indicating with a "sunburst" dot the location of the birthplace of Rotary, Chicago, Illinois. H. H. Prince Rainier, himself a keen philatelist, personally approved the stamp.

MOROCCO (French)—See "Stamp Flash" box on page 16.

NICARAGUA—Three different sets of commemoratives: one for regular postage (15, 20, 35, 40, and 90 centavos); one for international airmail (25, 30, 45, 50 centavos; and 1 cordoba). One airmail set of lower values: 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 centavos. Each stamp to carry the Rotary emblem and the words *Bodas de Oro*. To be issued in May. (Design is shown on the cover.) Two souvenir sheets will be issued for domestic stamps and higher-value airmails.

PANAMA—Three stamps were issued on February 23, their design showing the Isthmus of Panama within the circle of the cogwheel of Rotary. Values: 6, 21 centavos, and 1 balboa. In sheets of 100.

THE PHILIPPINES—A 50-centavos airmail stamp; and 5- and 18-centavos stamps for regular postage. The volcano Mayon is shown on the three stamps.

SYRIA—See "Stamp Flash" box on page 16.

SAAR—Printed in Paris, France, in sheets of 50, by the offset process, the Saar stamp was designed by Fritz Ludwig Schmidt, of Saarbrücken. A 15-franc value, it shows a partial view of a steel plant, typical of this industrial land. Issued on February 28, in sheets of 50.

TUNISIA—See "Stamp Flash" box on page 16.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A blue 8-cent stamp for international postage, the basic design drawn by W. W. Wind, first-prize winner of a United Nations international stamp-design competition. Printed by the rotary process in sheets of 50, electric-eye perforated. First placed on sale in Chicago, February 23, at a temporary post office set up in the hotel which housed a Golden Anniversary celebration at which the U. S. Postmaster General, Arthur E. Summerfield, spoke. Freedom of thought, international understanding, goodwill, and world peace—the stamp's allegorical design embraces all these.

—P. Y.



HOMETOWN TV MAN

*Good local television programs
without big budgets—
a Rotarian shows how to do it.*

By NORMAN SKLAREWITZ

IF YOU are one of the millions of Americans who enjoys television in your own home town, then you probably owe a nod of thanks to a quiet, mild-mannered gentleman in Bloomington, Indiana. The more than 100 small-town TV stations now on the air are in a way his "babies."

His name is Sarkes Tarzian, a member of the Rotary Club of Bloomington, foremost inventor of electronic equipment, a spectacularly successful manufacturer, and "father" of the nation's first small-town television station.

In the short span of ten years, he has parlayed his ideas and ambitions into a nation-wide organization doing annual business of more than 30 million dollars and employing 3,500 people. What's more, his activities are helping to bring about an exciting new pattern in American living.

From the steps of its green-domed County Court House, Bloomington town looks much the same as thousands of other farm communities. But there the similarity ends. When the 1950 census revealed that many farm cities were rapidly losing their populations, Bloomington reported a 35 percent growth.

A number of major Eastern industries have studied proposed plant sites there. New residential areas are being developed and active steps are now under way to wipe out the town's one slum.

All this activity not only reflects Rotarian Tarzian's idea that the future of industry and advance-



Rotarian Tarzian sits before the camera of WTTV, his Bloomington, Ind., station.

ment lies in active, small-town centers, but he has had no small part in bringing it about.

Sarkes Tarzian's story began in Philadelphia after the turn of the century. There his family, recent immigrants from a tiny village in Turkish Armenia, settled. Sarkes was an energetic, curious boy.

He collected bits of wire and tubes and put the pieces together into crude radio receivers. After working his way through the University of Pennsylvania selling ice-cream cones, the young engineer joined radio builder Atwater Kent as a designer.

Soon young Sarkes Tarzian had designed a low-cost cabinet for radio sets, one which permitted units to be stamped out of metal instead of being made individually and reduced the cost of radio sets. Time after time in later years, he saw how the production of a single, complex part could keep the cost of a unit up out of the reach of the average citizen. He never forgot that fact. He became an expert in

mass-production methods for electronics. Radio Corporation of America sent him all over South America and then to Europe as a trouble shooter.

Early in 1940, RCA assigned him to Bloomington to direct production of table-model and car radios. More than a million were produced under his supervision. After the war, he left RCA, and with the savings he and his wife had accumulated he rented an empty store and set up offices as a special consulting engineer.

As television gained more attention, Sarkes noticed that set manufacturers were having trouble with tuners. This is the part used to select channels, a highly sensitive and expensive part. He set to work and several months later completed a tuner that could be mass produced at low cost.

Almost before he realized it Sarkes Tarzian was a manufacturer. He had orders from almost every set maker in the country. By 1948 a second factory was



Photos (p. 19) Arthur; (above) Rutherford

All commercial commitments were cancelled to stage a two-hour production of *Macbeth* (above). . . . The station serves for instruction in arts (left).



opened in Philadelphia to produce the new switch-type tuners. As facilities expanded, so did the company's output. Other TV parts were made on a subcontract basis—cathode-ray tubes, selenium rectifiers, and others. The selenium rectifiers are used in all communications equipment and Sarkes Tarzian is the largest manufacturer of these on the basis of turning out 35 percent of U. S. output alone.

But with this growth, also in Sarkes Tarzian's mind came new responsibilities. The question in his mind was: "What can I do to make my community a more prosperous, better place to live in?"

The answer was not long in coming. Already his interest in commercial radio had led to his building a 5,000-watt station, WTTS. For the first time the people of Bloomington and the adjoining towns of Monroe County could enjoy network radio programs.

Then the prospect of going into television presented itself. A channel was going begging in Indian-

apolis, with no one wishing to take the risk involved in building a station—just what Rotarian Tarzian had been looking for. He got the channel almost for the asking.

He was greeted by a chorus of warnings and dire predictions. Wealthy networks were losing hundreds of thousands of dollars on similar ventures. Besides, he was told, he could never get talent or station personnel to work in such an out-of-the-way place. Finally they predicted that local businessmen would ignore the medium for their advertising.

Sarkes Tarzian studied the station plans carefully. The people around him backed up his confidence. A vacant drug store ad-joining the plant office became the studio and transmitter building. Next he began to gather a staff. He was mildly amazed to find that virtually every skill and talent needed was to be found in and around Bloomington.

His general manager was—and is—Bob Lemon, a young accountant with the reputation for know-

ing half the town. Bob Petranoff, just out of Indiana University, became program director. Sue Bartlett, 23-year-old local girl, became copy chief. Norman Cissna, another Bloomingtonite, was named sales manager.

Rotarian Tarzian's concept of the rôle of commercial communications in public life was one that many call idealistic. He felt strongly that the obligation of radio and television is to work for better living conditions, better government, understanding between all men, and for peace.

Fund drives, elections, important local improvement issues, politics, education . . . all are given preferred spots. And all the time that WTTV was developing, the rest of the industry watched.

Letters began to come in asking for information, suggestions, advice. More than 400 businessmen and civic leaders from all over the nation have been so counselled. Two hundred prospective stations have accepted WTTV's invitation to send program directors and managers to Bloomington to study the station in action.

The pattern for small-town television rapidly took shape. When restrictions on new station construction were finally lifted two years ago, the experiences of WTTV were there to benefit the fledgling industry.

Meanwhile, WTTV itself has grown in fantastic fashion. With the aid of giant towers and transmitters, among the very tallest and most powerful in the U.S.A., a handsome new studio building, and a staff of 100 persons, WTTV, a key NBC affiliate, now has an audience of 3 million, spread out over Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky.

This field is certain, in Sarkes Tarzian's eyes, to be more than an exciting new source for entertainment. He sees it as a means of helping stagnant towns. With creative and technical opportunities open at home, young people will be less inclined to leave for the big cities. Smaller communities will find new business and industry.

Perhaps this seems like the grandiose idea of an impractical dreamer. But then Rotarian Sarkes Tarzian is a man who has made a dream come true.



Lamilami of the deep-set eyes.

A Visitor from the Stone Age

A true story about an aboriginal in Australia.

By ARTHUR OLIVER

HOW would you entertain a man from the Stone Age?

How would you cope with the barriers of time if a man from pre-history visited, let us say, your Rotary Club? The idea is not so odd, really. It happened to me.

On Goulburn Island, north of Australia, live an indigenous and primitive people. Though well adapted to life in earlier times, these folk have suffered, since the pioneering days of white men, from the demoralization of disease, poverty, and often drunkenness.

Knowing such facts, we prepared for the visit of Lamilami, a full-blooded aboriginal from Goulburn. We would be hosts to a man from the Stone Age.

We made discreet inquiry. What would he eat? Answer: "Give him plain food." What about sleep? Answer: "See that he gets rest; he will need sleep in the afternoon and no late nights. He is doing work which is strange to him; he is shy of audiences. The noise, the travel, the rush of the South, will be bewildering."

Lamilami came quietly and shyly over our doorstep. He was short in stature, thick-set, and had a remarkable face. It was a face to study, to look *into*, rather than upon. His eyes fascinated me: they had depth. I felt that history was looking at me. There was no trace of rebuke in his eyes, no re-

sentment to the white men who had stolen his vast continent. Lamilami lived above resentment. You see, he believed in God and in the brotherhood of man.

That night he talked to the Rotary Club. He told us of the life of his people and how they were adjusting themselves to the modern age. The Rotarians were deeply stirred by his plain message—a message of thanks for what the Government and the church were doing for his people. For the first time, the Stone Age man could see that the breakup of his pattern was not all loss. He spoke of the huge reservations in the North, the penalties placed on white men who poach on their preserves, an impartial justice.

To a church group he showed handicrafts. His speech was simple. "I am not a missionary," he said. "I am not a teacher. I am a carpenter. Jesus of Nazareth was a carpenter."

We talked that night. I tried to send him off to bed, but he said, "Everyone insists that I rest. Tonight I would like to talk."

"Then you must rest in the morning. I'll bring you breakfast in bed," I replied.

He sat for a few moments in silence, an ebony silence which I respected. Then his eyes lit up and he began to speak.

"Our people tell a strange story," he said. "It is told from father to son. Our people were not always black. Once they were white. They came from lands far from the north of Australia. But one day the moon turned black and all the people on the black side of the moon had black faces, and the people on the white side of the moon kept their white faces."

I reached for Arnold Haskell's

book *Waltzing Matilda*, and we found the passage which gives the theory that the aboriginal came to Australia when land connected it to Asia. Perhaps those people were the advance guard of the Dravidians who spread across into India into Ceylon. But what does it matter? Perhaps the simple folk tale is the better explanation.

The simplicity and charm of Lamilami's nature at once won the affection of my children. My daughter, Rosslyn, and my son, Ian, asked him direct questions with the candor of youth. He was glad to answer. He told of the way crocodiles are killed. At night the hunter flashes a light across the water to pick up the red, baleful eyes. The crocodile comes closer and the aboriginal takes careful aim and shoots from his boat as the monster comes alongside. Where Lamilami lives, guns and electric torches have replaced the boomerang, spear, and club.

I ASKED Lamilami what he thought of the missionaries. "We know the good they have done," he said. "They have given hope to my people—the first hope and freedom from fear that they have ever known."

Next morning I took Lamilami his breakfast while he was still in bed. He was sleeping with the relaxation of a child. He awakened with a smile, and I gave him the tray of food. As I left the room, I noticed that his lips were moving in prayer.

I shall always be in the debt of this Stone Age man. You see, he lived close to the soil and to God, a primitive whose certainty of God was basic. Lamilami came into our home and God came with him. And certainty is a commodity I can use these days.



A COWBOY TAKES A BRIDE in Camargue



It's her wedding day and the bride starts for the church with her father. But in Camargue there's a difference: she rides astern—and sidesaddle.



Bridesmaids carrying floral arches lead the bride and her father winding through the ancient town to a centuries-old church.

THERE'S an international dash about cowboys. The way they sit in the saddle, their courtly manners, and their broad and shade-making hats mark these outdoorsmen in the Australian bush, the Argentine pampa, the Texas prairie—or the French Province of Camargue, which produces fine horses and brave bulls for the arenas of France and Spain. In Camargue the romance of the range meets Continental tradition centuries old, especially when the regional cowboys spirit away their brides, horseback.

In Camargue a wedding is practically a saddle ceremony. The father of the bride, usually a cowboy himself, brings his daughter to the church via horse,

the bride demurely riding sidesaddle behind her father. The entire bridal procession, complete with villagers carrying gayly flowered arches, winds its joyous way through medieval streets to the antique church.

The horses are hitched outside while the wedding party enters to exchange vows. But when the newlyweds leave the church, they walk through an arch of tridents—the poles used by the Camargue “cow-pokes” to prod their livestock in the right direction. Then the gallant groom helps his bride up on his horse and the couple ride off together in the happiest traditions of knighthood and “horse-opera.”

*The music of horse hoof and
wedding bell mingle here
—in a French Province.*



The groom and his family follow the bride and her father—in a similar mode of transportation, winding past time-worn medieval architecture in gayly bedizened, joyous procession.



In the church there is a moment of silent meditation as the bride and groom wait for the ceremony to begin at the church altar.

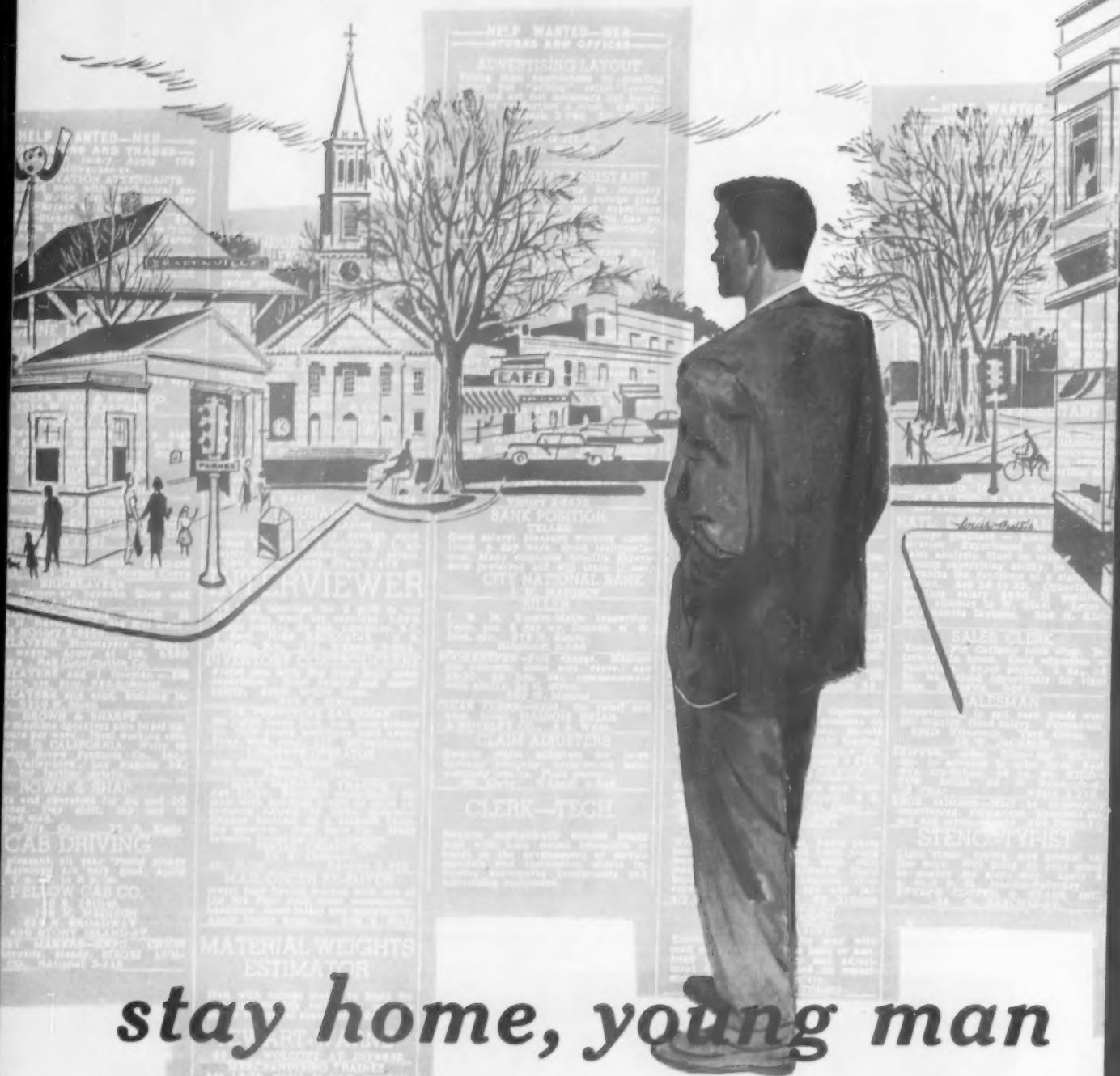


The ceremony over, the bride and groom step forth into the world as one—beneath an arch formed of crossed poles of all the fellow "pokes."

Photos: Three Lions



Then another ride through town; this time the bride is sitting side-saddle behind her new husband.



stay home, young man

By H. CLAY TATE

Editor, Bloomington (Ill.) Daily Pantagraph

The small town, too, offers fame and fortune—plus a better way to enjoy them.

HORATIO ALGER'S philosophy is obsolete. Young people no longer have to go to the big city to seek fame and fortune. The vast population increase in the United States of America, for example, coupled with the great decentralizing forces at work, makes opportunity plentiful wherever you are—if individuals and communities are alert enough to see the possibilities.

Take the case of William B. Price of my home town, Bloomington, Illinois. Young Bill Price is still in his 20's. He could have gone to any one of the great metropolitan centers and earned a good living. He might have got rich. But he likes life in Bloomington. He wants to be close to the open country, and near to his friends. He likes the cultural advantages and the sound economy of Bloomington. He also wants to go it on his own. He has some of that pioneer spirit which built his country.

Bill Price saw the "do-it-yourself" development spreading over America. He decided to fit himself into this new trend. He and his wife, Barbara, quit their jobs and took a vacation to Europe to rest and think. In Florence, Italy, they saw beautiful pieces of enamelled jewelry which were made by hand. Why couldn't the art of making enamelled jewelry be tailored to fit the "do-it-yourself" trend at home?

Seven months later back home, Bill came up with a small kiln which can be plugged into any home electric outlet. Along with it he assembled a kit of easy-to-use tools and materials. All this, along with easy instructions, sells for less than \$7. Prior to this development, the cheapest hobby kiln would have cost nearer \$100.

The Prices started assembling their new product in their basement. When they had a modest supply on hand, Bill contacted some of the larger hobby shops. They snapped it up. He had to turn over the selling job to an agency and devote his full time to production. First, friends came in to help. Then demand mounted so fast he had to move out of his basement to a larger building. In March, 1954, Bill thought he would be doing well to make 1,000 kilns a month. Six months later he was

employing 25 persons and turning out 1,000 a day. He was working a small second shift in order to keep abreast of the ever-increasing demand. In his first year of operation Bill was headed for a gross business of half a million dollars or more. Now he expects to put up his own building to meet his special needs. In the works for the future are new items to fit into his production schedule.

Bill Price didn't have to go to a big city to make good. He didn't have to fit into the existing pattern of manufacturing. He didn't let existing price standards discourage him. Neither should other young people be handicapped by looking backward.

It is estimated that half the present working force in the U.S.A. is making and selling and servicing things not known 50 years ago. At the present accelerated rate of development, half of the working force 25 years from now will be engaged in making and selling and servicing products not known today. They might as well be made in your community by your own young people.

SUPPOSE the young man in whom you are interested has no feel for inventing and manufacturing. He might take a lesson from Boyd Harris, of near-by Pontiac, Illinois. After college young Harris followed the Horatio Alger pattern and went to New York City. He began at a publishing company as a salesman and moved on up to managing editor of the science and technical book division and finally to administrative assistant to the president. He married a New York girl. But when they contemplated children, they took a long look at life and made a decision. They left New York for his native Pontiac, where he entered the real-estate business. "We made our decision to leave New York in the hope that the future family would profit by the move in health, experience, and pleasure," he said, "and it was a long gamble." But it paid off. He and Mrs. Harris and their five children like their freedom of life away from the hurried city. The qualities of salesmanship that produced results in New York also produce results in Pontiac.

Gene Bertschi, of near-by Rockford, Illinois, turned his back on Horatio Alger to his own benefit. He gave up a promising position in a big company to return to Rockford, where he opened a modest business making concrete building blocks. His business has grown to sizable proportions and he has spread out his operations to include subdivision developments. The energy and intelligence that earned promotions in a centralized economy produces results in his home town.

The stories of Bill Price, Boyd Harris, and Gene Bertschi are not isolated cases. They fit into the pattern of the new frontier—which is in your own back yard. The smart young men in law and medicine, in education and in business, are beginning to see opportunity in their home towns.

But all young people do not go into business and the professions. Many of them are better suited to work as employees. Industry is accommodating them. Since 1946, at the close of World War II, literally thousands of factories, warehouses, and retail establishments have sprung up in suburban areas and in or near small towns. The National Industrial Conference Board reported in 1952 that out of 138 manufacturing firms surveyed, seven out of every ten were decentralizing in some degree.

The Du Pont pattern is typical. Since 1937 the company has built 16 new plants. Of these 12 were located near small cities or towns. Du Pont's publication, *Better Living*, found in a survey the 72.9

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percent of the employees hired in these nonmetropolitan plants were born within commuting distance of the plant at which they now work.

"The spread of industry into the less populated areas has made it possible for young people to find rewarding jobs and opportunities in their own towns," says *Better Living*. "No longer do they have to leave home and break ties of family and friendship. . . . Industry has moved to the country for sound economic advantages. . . . Good roads and transportation facilities spiderweb the United

States, and large-scale power facilities are now plentiful in rural areas. These and other factors spell the reason for industry's move to the country."

In 1953 American industries spent nearly 28½ billion dollars for new plant and equipment, and a similar total in 1954. Those new plants are spread across the width and breadth of the land. More will be built to take care of the demand from a population expected to reach 200 million long before the turn of the century.

We can stop human erosion—the erosion of our young people—by balancing agriculture and industry in the nonmetropolitan areas. In doing so we can elevate the standard of living of all the people in a community. The president of a leading advertising agency estimates that a man with a \$12,000 to \$15,000 New York income is "... not as well off, so far as enjoying life is concerned, as his small-town counterpart with an income of \$5,000 or \$6,000. ... A man with \$75,000 in a big city probably gets no more out of life than a man with \$18,000 to

\$20,000 in a small town—perhaps not as much."

We cannot overlook the fact that in the smaller community the individual counts. He can and should participate freely in civic and social affairs. He knows the people of all walks of life as individuals and neighbors—not as mayor or bank president or farmer.

How do communities take advantage of this new opportunity that is nudging them? By making the best of their assets and by coöperative work to build better communities. Every community of any size has a parking problem, for example. Minonk, Illinois, solved the problem by making arrangements to use the waste space along a railroad right of way through the town. The space was there all the time. It took citizens with imagination to link it with the parking problem. Every citizen interested in improvement can take the same kind of objective look at his own community.

A town cannot expect an influx of industries if it has inadequate utilities, poor schools, inefficient government, weak churches,

struggling libraries, no zoning, and an apathetic citizenry. No one has discovered a way to *make* a community improve itself. The citizens must *want* progress.

The best way to find out what the people want in their communities is to ask them, and one of the best ways to ask them is through a questionnaire. This involves community self-analysis. Larger communities can profit from the experience of professional planners if the planners are wise enough to call upon the knowledge, resources, and interests of the local people.

While unity and coöperation are essential, there is room for honest differences of opinion. Unity of purpose is developed only after frank discussion. Coöperation does not mean that everyone must do exactly what the town banker thinks should be done. Rather it means that the town banker is capable of yielding to the wishes of the majority. It means that the minority, having had its say, can cast aside its differences and work for the common good.

The era of the nonmetropolitan community is at hand when the people are wise enough to grasp the opportunities. Today's young man can stay at home and find a job in the progressive community, or he can create his own job in the best tradition of the pioneer spirit. That new spirit is sensed by the observant student. Barbara Ward, British author, expressed it well when she said after a three-month tour of the United States: "We had the impression that quietly, in many places ... a stronger sense of neighborhood, of community, was making itself felt, a re-knitting of a ravelled fabric, a drawing together from the loneliness of our urban age."

That is the spirit that motivates Bill Price, Boyd Harris, Gene Bertschi, and the thousands of other young people who have found life is good and rewarding right in their own communities.

A century ago Horace Greeley popularized the slogan "Go West Young Man, and Grow Up with the Country." Today that slogan should be edited to read: "Stay Home Young Man, and Build a Better Community."

To Mark a Birthplace

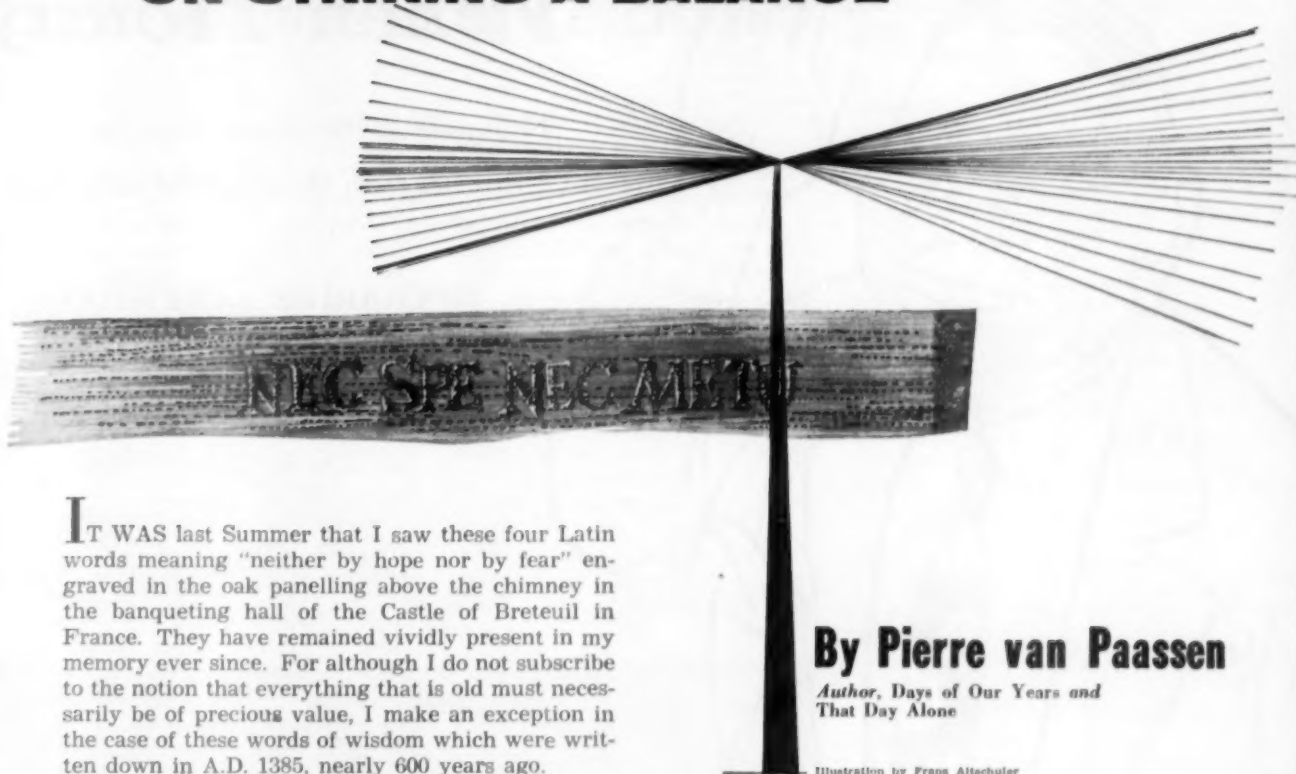
IT WAS a bright day in April when a little group of men stepped into the lobby of a building once named "Unity" at 127 North Dearborn Street in the heart of Chicago's busy Loop district. They had come to do something they had wanted but were unable to do weeks earlier—namely, unveil a plaque. Thus they ripped away the paper covering a brass and black plaque which commemorates an event of 50 years ago. The text on

the plaque declares that "In this building on February 23, 1905, was organized the Rotary Club of Chicago, the first of thousands of service clubs now established in 89 countries and geographical regions. Dedicated by the Rotary Club of Chicago, February 23, 1955." The men in the photo are Ollie E. Jones (left), President of the Rotary Club of Chicago, and John Steele Sproull, of Morris, Illinois, Governor of Rotary's District 214.



Photo: Savitz

ON STRIKING A BALANCE



IT WAS last Summer that I saw these four Latin words meaning "neither by hope nor by fear" engraved in the oak panelling above the chimney in the banquet hall of the Castle of Breteuil in France. They have remained vividly present in my memory ever since. For although I do not subscribe to the notion that everything that is old must necessarily be of precious value, I make an exception in the case of these words of wisdom which were written down in A.D. 1385, nearly 600 years ago.

The inscription, it seemed to me, should be of real help to us in the times of trouble and confusion through which we are passing. It begins with advising us not to try to go through life with hope alone, unless we want to become like those childish optimists who believe that everything will automatically come right, that every problem will settle itself, that every difficulty can be overcome without effort.

Such an attitude is not only naïve but pure recklessness and folly. For no matter how much we hope, every physical sickness is not speedily cured; nor can every social ill be remedied by hope alone. When World War II stood actually before the door, the overestimating dopesters still went on proclaiming that it was all a bluff, that the situation would never pass beyond a lot of threats flying to and fro. While their hopeful prognostication had a brave sound perhaps, in reality it betrayed a lack of courage to look life in the face. . . .

On the other side of the perpetually hopeful stands another human type. He is the man who lives in constant fear. He has made it a habit of seeing only the evil possibilities and the unlucky issues. He exaggerates all his own and other people's perplexities and problems. He sees nothing ahead but disappointment and disaster. He is a hypochondriac who diagnoses the slightest illness as a mortal disease. Every reasonable expectation of good fortune his neighbors entertain, he pronounces a priori worthless, futile, or doomed to failure. He is like those natives Stanley met one day in the African wilder-

By Pierre van Paassen

*Author, Days of Our Years and
That Day Alone*

Illustration by Frans Althuis

ness who lived in a dark, impenetrable forest where the light of day never penetrated. To the explorer's assurances that beyond their somber woods lay sunlit fields, greenswards, and sparkling rivers, they turned a deaf ear. His invitation to accompany him into freedom and light they refused. "All the world is like our forest," they said, "and our forest is the world." They were stuck in their gloom. They lived in fear even of the sun.

The heraldic sign in Breteuil warns against both types of one-sidedness. It advises us to live neither by hope nor by fear, but to strike a just balance. We must try to live between the two extremes, between hope and fear. We must learn to look life in the face and, while thus developing an awareness of real dangers, meet every situation that arises with calm reflection. Our hopes must be tempered with reason and our fears attenuated by commonsense.

It is not given to man to predict the future, but one thing we know most surely and it is this: history is not static. It is dynamic and not calculable in advance. The slightest incident, a mere word, a simple gesture, the tear of a child perhaps, may have the most far-reaching consequences and radically change the course of events. Things never turn out exactly as we fear, nor exactly as we hope. Breteuil's ancient words of wisdom counsel us to be awake, to keep a cool head, to make our own decisions, not to dream too much, but not to give in to despair either.

When Rotary

A Rotarian of 1905 recalls some lively stories from the fun-filled early days.

By CHARLES A. NEWTON

As Told to Leland D. Case



The author, as seen by a caricaturist at Rotary's Mexico City Convention in 1952, sporting the Newton grin and cog-splashed tie.

WHEN a wife lives with a curmudgeon 50 years, she has earned certain rights. And four years ago my "Toots"—who was baptized Anna—certainly exercised hers. We were celebrating our golden anniversary with Honolulu Rotarians and "Rotary Anns." After my customary brief remarks, the Chairman asked Toots to speak. She shook her head and murmured that Charlie talked for the family. Then up rose an Episcopalian bishop from Texas.

"Just tell us that story, sister," he shouted, "the one you told us on the plane."

So Toots did. It was about an-

other married couple celebrating 50 years together. Their minister, sensing a sermon, asked the wife if she had ever thought of divorce.

"No, Doctor," she answered, "but murder—lots of times!"

Ah, man, did Toots even up the score that time!

Some Rotarians I've known probably want to do likewise. For as an insurance man I have been a stickler for rules—and no one ever has said I am tongue-tied. So I concede there may have been good reason, 50 years ago when I Chairmanned the Constitution and By-Laws Committee, for tack-

ing on me the monicker "Constitution Charlie."

But being devil's advocate has been fun. And if my love for a friendly argument hadn't hung on a hair-trigger, someone other than Charlie Newton would be known today as "father of the Rotary-luncheon idea."

You see, when Paul Harris launched the Chicago Rotary Club in early 1905, he started from scratch. Nowhere in the world was a pattern for it. His general idea was to unite representative men, each one from a different business or profession, for good fellowship and for how to get on in the highly competitive life of a big city; frankly, we were for more business; we all wanted to do more. Twice-a-month meetings were to be held at offices of members in the *evenings* after we'd had supper at homes or in restaurants of our individual choice.

One night I ate at Mme. Galli's Restaurant with an insurance prospect and it was not till we finished with coffee and cigars that I got his signature on the dotted line. The waiters were slow too, though I don't recall that I hurried them any. When I joined the boys, the meeting was almost finished.

"Fine Charlie half a dollar," someone shouted as I opened the door. "He has as good as missed this meeting."

Now the rule was that absentees were fined 50 cents—and in those primitive Rotary days without dues we were financed en-

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and I Were Young

tirely by fines. But I wasn't absent. Merely late. So I put up a lively argument. But I was losing it by sheer *viva voce* weight on the other side and was reaching in my pocket for half a dollar when a bright idea popped into my head.

"Look, fellows," I said, "this eating around everywhere is all wrong anyway. Most of us live too far to go home for supper so we eat here in the Loop. Why don't all of us have supper together, then come in a body to the office where we are to meet?"

To my surprise, the idea caught on. Fellows who a minute before had been baying like bloodhounds for my money forgot all about it and took the new trail. Before

I'll take the credit, of course. But because I'm an admitted bear for factual details, I'd like to review the four or five steps between my impromptu suggestion and the form my idea finally took.

Step One: After we started to eat together, Paul Harris—who loved to try out foreign foods—sometimes steered us to out-of-the-way restaurants. Often the service was slow. So one night Al White, who sold folding organs (now almost as rare as the dodo bird), suggested we'd save time by always eating at a designated place.

"We like the food at the Brevoort Hotel," he went on, "and the manager will give us a bed-

hay. So one sloppy night we were ready to accept someone's suggestion that after supper at the hotel we meet in the bedroom assigned to us.

It seemed the natural thing to do. No one gave it a second thought then, I'm sure. But we were writing Rotary history. We were dropping Paul Harris' original idea from which we took our name "Rotary"—viz: meeting in rotation at members' places of business.

Step Three: More members came in. Soon the bedroom at the Brevoort was too small for meetings, even when we piled two deep on the bed and sat on window sills. So we moved over to the old Sherman House where we could have a larger bedroom fitted out with folding chairs. Then, as naturally as tadpoles become bullfrogs, we got to having our meal served in the room, and staying there for our program.

Step Four: This really was a two-step—shifting from fortnightly to weekly meetings and from night to noon sessions.

Paul Harris was President in 1907, and every Wednesday, as I recall it, met his Executive (later Ways and Means) Committee at Vogelsang's Restaurant at Madison near LaSalle. Paul let it be known that all Rotarians would be welcome, so several of us who usually lunched downtown began to drop in. Gradually, the idea came that these luncheons—weekly, mind you—could be our *regular* meetings. Before we realized what had happened, the evolution from bi-weekly night sessions to weekly luncheons was complete. But it all started that night I put up a hot argument against being fined for tardiness!

Paul once said Rotary had developed and grown up Topsy-like. He was telling the truth. We'd start out with an idea or a plan and work it till it didn't work well, then drop it for another. If there's genius in the Rotary movement, I'd say it's just that.

"Business exchange" among members is a perfect illustration. Having the instincts of a squirrel and the training of a statistician, I've saved up what I'm told is the best collection of early Rotary documents in existence. And from



Fellowship with a fanfare! Early-time Chicago Rotarians parade as a German band to enliven a Club outing. The leader is Harry L. Ruggles, today the man longest a Rotarian.

we'd adjourned, my suggestion was adopted.

I'd won my argument, which was all I wanted. How was I to know the sequel: that I'd set off a chain reaction that would bring me fame as "originator" of the luncheon-program-speech formula now stamped on Rotary and other service clubs around the world!

room where we can park our hats and coats so we won't have to buy 'em back from the check girl."

Efficiency and economy were good arguments. So the Brevoort it was.

Step Two: New members soon taxed chair and counter capacity of most offices. There was some grumbling when at E. W. Todd's grain store we sat around on baled

it I can prove beyond the peradventure of anybody's doubt that one of Paul Harris' basic purposes of the Club he founded for business and professional men in Chicago in 1905 was to stimulate trade among its members.

Why, when we 1905-ers were groping for a name we seriously considered "Booster Club." I suggested "Business Exchange Club." When we settled on "Rotary," it was, in part, to disguise our "No. 1" purpose stated in our first Constitution, adopted in January, 1906, as: "The promotion of the business interests of its members."

And did you know that 'way back then Rotary played around with the idea of being a secret organization? It did. Not for any mysterious, esoteric, or fraternal reason. Only for the one spelled out in Article X, as follows:

"All principles, rules, by-laws, and business transacted at meetings shall be kept strictly secret, except that in soliciting applications to membership it may be explained to the person whose application is being solicited that mutual benefit is the chief desideratum and except that such per-

son may be advised as to the time of holding meetings."

The 1906 Constitution also created a Club "statistician" who was to keep tab on business exchanged. I still have some 8½ by 11 blanks that members filled out each week. The second column showed in dollars and cents the amount of business received. But the first column was a listing on "Members I Have Given Business To," and it bares a fact idealistic critics overlook. It is that we members of a small club in a large city were stressing help to others—to men we had selected as fellow Rotarians and as friends.

Let me illustrate that. I kept a little notebook in those days listing all Chicago Rotarians. As I did something for one of them, I checked the name. One day as I was passing Barney Arntzen's undertaking parlors, I saw a strange, shiny-white horseless carriage at the curb. Barney proudly explained it was a new-fangled hearse but also an ambulance. So I hotfooted it over to "Doc" George Baxter, who incidentally, though a 1905-er, is no longer a Rotarian, but lives near Covina, California.

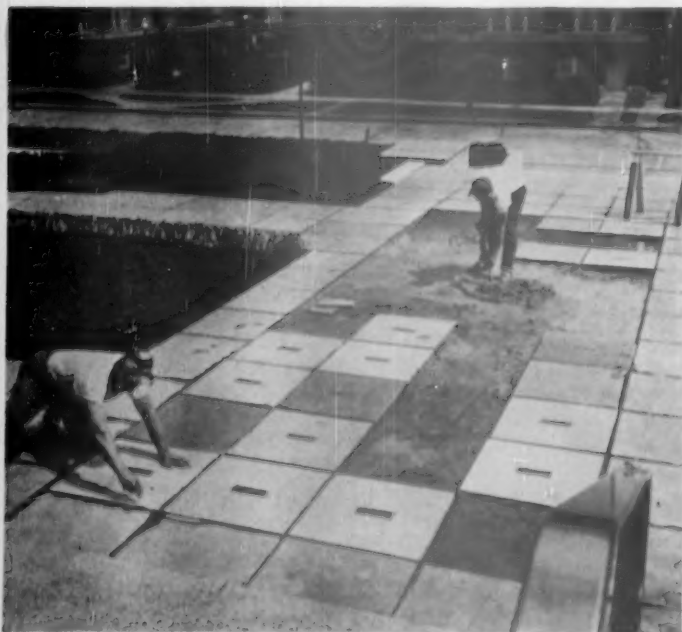
"Did you know," I asked, "that Barney can now provide ambulance service?" Doc didn't. He occasionally needed emergency ambulance service, he said, and would be glad to call on Barney. So I checked Arntzen off my list.

Another time "Doc" Will Neff, our dentist, passed along the word that Henry Paul, who had worked many years for the Ames hat company, was going into business for himself. About 25 of us assembled near his new store, then one at a time strolled in to buy a new hat—trying to lure passers-by to do the same. It was a game. We had as much fun playing it as would a bunch of boys—which, at heart, we were. And it would have made us very self-conscious as men, which we also were, had our soft-heartedness not been "secret."

But Rotary grew up fast. The secrecy element was sloughed off very soon. And gradually the scratch-my-back-and-I'll-scratch-yours compulsion was watered down to an obvious statement that "acquaintance begets business."

To be completely frank, however, I must say I was one of the holdouts and at first gave Paul Harris my [Continued on page 47]

Stones That Speak of Fellowship



FROM the Greek marble quarries that yielded golden stone for the Parthenon . . . from the floor of England's historic Westminster Abbey . . . from building materials left over from the construction of Alaska's Capitol . . . from cliffs two miles above the sea in the Peruvian Andes . . . from, so far, 63 of Rotary's 90 lands have come square-cut paving stones for the International Walk in front of the new Rotary headquarters building in Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A. As workmen fit this global mosaic together (see photo), other pieces of rock are still being cut, crated, and shipped to Evanston by each country's senior Rotary Club. Embedded with metal plaques telling the country, the year of Rotary's arrival, and its first Club, the stones form a colorful pattern: red from Australia, straw-yellow from France, dark gray from Singapore, cherry-pink from Japan, bird-blue from Sweden. To meet the strains of climate, Clubs have selected durable stones. Hawaii, geologically young, lacked strong rock formations, so Rotarians crushed Hawaiian sandstone and cemented the granules together.

Gracing the broad front plaza of the headquarters building, the collection dramatizes the scope of Rotary—bits of many lands, united, and firmly planted.



the BANDS and the BUNTING

All work aside, here are stories of the drama and fun at Rotary Conventions.

I'LL not embarrass our hosts by saying where these events took place. But here are two Rotary Convention stories that never turned up in the pages of any *Convention Proceedings*.

In one Convention city that great Rotarian Prince Purachatra of Thailand drew a hotel room with a leaky roof. When a heavy Summer rain started falling, I went to look for the Prince. I found him piled up in bed, while his luggage all but floated around the room. With the bedclothes tucked around him, he was calmly reading a book, and to keep the pages dry he was holding over his head a great umbrella.

No, good friends, I can't honestly say that all of us have always had perfect hotel accommodations.

Nor perfect food, either. I remember too well a certain outdoor luncheon—a beautiful spread of food—that we were to eat right after a morning session of Convention speeches. But one speaker

By
GEORGE W. HARRIS

*Famed American Photographer;
Rotarian, Washington, D. C.*

rambled on overtime, and while he did, the seafood cocktail spoiled in the sun. We didn't know it, of course, and just about everybody came down with food poisoning.

I tell these stories of rain and shine to establish my credentials. I'm not a Pollyanna. I don't pretend that I've enjoyed *every* minute of every Convention since 1913. (That's my record: I've made all the last 41 Rotary reunions.) But I've certainly enjoyed them enough to keep going. In fact, I've never "made" a Convention where I didn't find fun and inspiration and good friends. And as some of you read these words, I'll be living out of a suitcase again—at the great Golden Anniversary meeting in Chicago.

This is a personal report on Ro-

tary Conventions. I won't even mention the business involved; you've read about it in other articles during this celebration period. This is just a report on the trimmings—the bands and the bunting.

Let's start with the superlatives. Which was the best-all-round Convention? A hard one to answer, but I'd put the 1921 meeting in Edinburgh, Scotland, at the top of my list, with Toronto, Ontario (1924), and Denver, Colorado (1926), close behind.

Which one had the most dazzling entertainment? There's no doubt in my mind—Vienna, 1931.

For the Convention Providing the Most Fun, I'd nominate Boston, 1933.

And the friendliest Convention? The first one I attended, Buffalo, 1913. With my wife and 6-year-old daughter, Martha, I drove to that Convention in an open-top, primitive Hudson. Along the way I wanted to [Continued on page 47]



In one spot—all the physical features which make the U.S.A.



CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—host
to Rotary's Golden Anniversary
Convention, May 28—June 2.



the
U.S.A.
from 700 Miles Up

By LOUIS FOLEY

Rotarian, Wellesley, Mass.

WOULD you like to see the whole United States of America as the country really is?

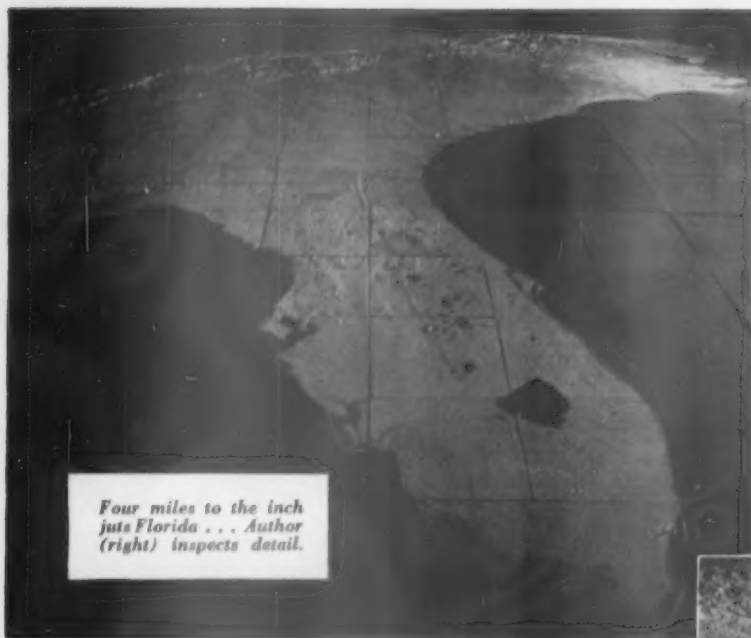
To make such a view possible there had to be 17 years of skillful and arduous labor; the result is the Babson Relief Map on the college campus of Babson Institute in Wellesley, Massachusetts, which does what no other map has ever done.

Looking down upon this map from the balcony of the building in which it is housed, you see the U. S. as it would look from 700 miles above the earth with no cloud covering, no intervening miles of dust-laden atmosphere to distort the vision.

Here is the physical body of the country as it would be if the earth were reduced to a ball 165 feet in diameter. It is only 45 feet from Michigan to Texas, or 65 feet from Maine to California.

Frequently classes of school children visit this map. No amount of classroom work in

Photos: (above) Gallagher; (inset) Biggart



Four miles to the inch
juts Florida . . . Author
(right) inspects detail.

Photos: (above) Gallagher; (right) Biggart

geography could give them as real a grasp of what their native *land* is "like." Nor is the experience any less illuminating for the many groups of adult visitors.

Much of history is easier to understand when the whole geography is in relief. Rivers and lakes, hills and valleys, rugged mountain ranges and broad, level plains, all unmistakably shown, make clear just why people chose to live where they did, or why the course of westward expansion followed certain routes. The exact direction taken by main lines of transportation explains itself naturally, as does the location of important cities. Looking at the national landscape, visitors can readily see how streams and bodies of water influenced the development of commerce, and why canals had to be built, in the years before railroads, to connect the easiest transport routes along water.

A person has to *see* the difference in order to realize the fact that no mere flat map can give anything but a distorted view. Nothing more than an approximation of either land area or coastal configurations can be shown without actual globe construction revealing the curvature of the earth. On the Babson map the horizontal scale is four miles to the inch, a

standard scale recognized by the United States Geographical Survey. To make the map effective, however, the *vertical* scale had to be six to 12 times greater. In areas where the relief is generally low, it is exaggerated 12 times in order to bring out topographical detail. In high-relief areas, on the contrary, the scale is increased only six times, for otherwise the most mountainous regions would appear unnaturally rugged. If, for example, in this map the same scale had been applied both horizontally and vertically, Pikes Peak would rise less than a quarter of an inch about the surrounding area.

The idea for the map arose with Roger W. Babson in 1923. With the encouragement and assistance of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under President Woodrow Wilson, Babson organized a National Map Committee in which every State was represented. The depression a few years later hampered the work, almost stopping it. Reorganized in 1937, the Map Committee pushed the work; the last of the 1,216 blocks, each representing one degree of latitude and longitude, was placed in posi-

tion on the first of December, 1940.

Only professional geographers can realize the enormous task of assembling accurate topographical information for all sections of the country. Exhaustive research was pursued into all available sources of data, including records of national and state geographic and geodetic surveys, railroad engineering departments, and miscellaneous reports by various specialists. For some places which had never been mapped in contour, calculations had to be made from aerial photographs. The result is an unmatched body of authentic information about the



shape of the U.S.A. such as no previous model ever approached.

Moreover, the map is housed in a special building, its walls decorated by a collection of rare specimens which illustrate the development of map making.

Since its completion, many improvements of equipment and facilities have made this model more valuable as an educational instrument. One of the most important of these additions was a battery of 16 projectors installed in 1948. Situated in the room above the map room, the projectors, each designed to hold as many as 90 slides, can flash pictures upon the map as upon a screen. Entirely automatic, they can be controlled from the balcony by a single push button. By this means, all sorts of information concerning resources, industries, production centers, transportation systems, indeed the whole social and industrial history of America, can be vividly portrayed

Congratulations!

FOLLOWING are additional Golden Anniversary congratulatory messages which have come from heads of State from all parts of the earth. The three previous issues of THE ROTARIAN have presented many others.

Rotary International has a very enviable reputation in Hawaii. Its many contributions to the well-being of this community since 1916 are of a very high order, as would be expected of the fine type of citizens who make up its membership.

—SAMUEL WILDER KING
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii

May you also be successful in waking the will for mutual understanding and friendship amongst the peoples of this world so that the peace you are striving for will be forthcoming.

—JOHANNES HOFFMAN
Minister President of the Saar

In the multiracial society of Tanganyika, the work of its Rotarians . . . is of inestimable value and it is my sincere hope that Rotary International will, both here and throughout the world, continue to flourish. . . .

—SIR EDWARD F. TWINING
Governor of Tanganyika

On the occasion of this Anniversary, I have also the pleasure to wish a good trip . . . to the Rotary "wheel," remembering that a better understanding of men on the national as well as international basis is a trap without an "ideal of humanitarian brotherhood," as our great King Albert said in his message at the Ostend Rotary Convention in 1927.

—ACHILLA VAN ACKER
Premier of Belgium

If today Rotary International spreads out world-wide, if it has been able to find so many adherents in almost all countries, it is because of this goal of noble inspiration: developing friendship among men in order to serve a

general interest, and encouraging mutual international understanding, goodwill, and love for peace.

—JOSEPH BECH
President of Luxembourg

The world needs . . . today, more than ever, mutual approach. To that end, Rotary International has strongly contributed. May these endeavors be successful in ever-increasing measure in the next 50 years.

—BERNHARD
Prince of The Netherlands

I . . . have lived in many diverse parts of the world, and there have been very few places where I have not found Rotary both active and making a very real contribution to the common weal. May it ever flourish.

—R. H. GARVEY
Governor, Colony of Fiji

. . . Rotary offers a practical means of enlarging one's friendships, participating in community undertaking, promoting high standards in business and professional life, and advancing international understanding, goodwill, and peace.

—OMAR ALI SAIFUDDIN
Sultan of Brunei

. . . My sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of Rotary International.

—AURELIO OTAÑEZ
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Venezuela

For a long time Honduras has seen, now in the initiative which has created standards of good fellowships, and now in the philanthropic work of bettering the helpless or in the work of lasting good which has already been fulfilled, the fruit of a group which has achieved universal esteem and recognition.

—JULIO LOZANO DIAZ
President of Honduras

The world and South Africa need more men of goodwill who will do everything in their power to combat the tendency toward misunderstanding, suspicion, dis-

trust, and hate which is so evident in many parts of the world today. Where such men can unite in their efforts in that direction it is all to the good, and to my mind Rotary forms one of the agencies striving to that end.

—DR. E. G. JANSEN
Governor General, Union of South Africa

It is my sincere belief that through the cultivation of the Rotary spirit and the promotion of peace, goodwill, and selflessness we shall ultimately succeed in making the world a better place to live in despite the crisis which is confronting mankind today.

—C. K. YEN
Governor of Taiwan

Within the walls of a sincere and constructive coöperation, indispensable for the mutual strengthening of our people, I am pleased to point out the work of the Rotarians, who extending themselves throughout the world are strengthening individual and collective friendship, promoting understanding and mutual respect in beliefs as well as traditions, and amplifying ways to general coöperation.

—ADOLFO RUÍZ CORTINES
President of Mexico

What the Rotary movement represents in all the countries of the world where it has extended its activities has been advantageously expressed in Puerto Rico by work in social fields, by coöperation with the community, and by the spirit of service with which Puerto Rican Rotarians contribute to maintaining a clear and strong feeling as to what the attitude of the citizen should be toward the general interests of his community.

—LUIS MUÑOZ MARÍN
Governor of Puerto Rico

My best wishes for the success and enlargement of your organization, that it may realize . . . peace among nations through the fellowship of its men.

—CARLOS CASTILLO ARMAS
President of the Republic of Guatemala

Speaking of BOOKS

Community action and schools—here are some books to help you in your work of service.

By JOHN T. FREDERICK

HAD SPACE permitted, last month's article on books about Rotary would have included comment on certain other books which seem likely to have practical value in relation to Club activities. One of these is called *Guide to Community Action* and is written by Mark S. Matthews, a former national president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Chapters on such aspects of community service as "Sports and Recreation," "Education," "Vocational Guidance and Rehabilitation," and a dozen others are packed with concrete suggestions of "what" and "how," and are written in a down-to-earth manner.

Especially valuable, it seems to me, are the lists of "Sources of Aid" which follow these chapters. These tell where we can get free or inexpensive films, printed material, and other helps for any specific form of community activity.

How to Attend a Conference, by Dorothea F. Sullivan, is a very small but very practical book, designed to help us make our attendance at conferences and conventions more rewarding.

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In very many communities, schools and education seem to offer the Number 1 problem of the day—and I suppose there are relatively few Rotarians who aren't directly affected by it, through family and friends: certainly we are all concerned in it. I want to recommend attention to two recent books designed to contribute toward one of our major educational aims and needs: helping young people to become good citizens. *When Men Are Free*, for junior and senior high-school students, is a book about the principles and ideals of democracy, with specific reference to the United States of America. It has been prepared by Columbia University's Citizenship Education Project. With many pictures and clear text, this is an attractive book and I believe will be a useful one.

Education for American Citizenship, the 32d yearbook of the American Association of School Administrators, is a comprehensive, factual, and well-written study of what has been done and what

can be done in this field. Parents as well as teachers and school officials will find this book of real value.

• • •

In many parts of the United States, school building is an extremely urgent and difficult problem. I am sure that many Rotarians are directly involved in it, in some official capacity. We want to build adequately, for future needs; we want to provide a good school environment; we have to build economically. *Toward Better School Design*, by William W. Caudill, is a book which I believe may prove a very good investment for boards of education and school administrators. It contains more than 200 pictures, carefully chosen; nearly 100 "case studies" to show how specific problems have been worked out in modern school buildings; and a generally readable point-by-point discussion of school design which seems to me to offer a rare combination of unconventional thinking and commonsense.

THE supreme community interest is religion. I want to recommend two widely different books of religious bearing which have just come to my attention. "To give a succinct story of each of the great religions, to present them as vividly as possible through the use of striking pictures and a clear, uncomplicated text," is the object of *Truth Is One*, by Henry James Forman and Roland Gammon, as stated in the foreword. This purpose seems to me admirably achieved, in a book of truly great interest and value. The pictures—more than 200 of them, from all over the world—are remarkable both in breadth of representation and in individual significance. The descriptive narratives of the founding and development of the world's great religious faiths are indeed concise and clear, but they are also full of lively detail. The spirit of the whole book is eminently positive, constructive, and enlightening. I recommend it warmly.

The Story of Our Hymns, by Armin Haeussler, is subtitled "The Handbook to the Hymnal of the Evangelical and

Reformed Church," but is actually very much more than that would imply. Its more than 1,000 pages include essays on "What Is a Hymn?" and "Hymn Singing and Playing" (by Margaret Davis Haeussler); some 400 pages of historical and critical articles on individual hymns; nearly 500 pages of biographies of hymn writers and notes on hymnbooks; and detailed and varied indexes. Thus it is in effect a one-volume encyclopedia of the subject, useful and valuable far beyond the limits of its immediate intention. This book by a member of the Rotary Club of Evansville, Indiana, seems to me to represent a labor of love, which has been performed very competently and thoroughly.

• • •

Steady readers of this department won't be surprised to see me coming around the corner with an armful of new books of history and biography, to fill out our shelf for the month. Prize winners in this group, to my taste, are two books which deal with brief periods—one a few weeks, the other a single day—in that decade so fateful for the United States, the 1860s.

The Web of Victory: Grant at Vicksburg, by Earl Schenck Miers, has kept me reading with sustained enthusiasm. A great deal of careful study has gone into this narrative of the Vicksburg campaign—the river crossings, the expedition to Jackson, Grant's troubles with McClelland, the siege; but the fruits of this study have been used in the creation of vigorous characters and colorful background. We see Sherman's dark eyes "flash angrily above his red beard" as he reads McClelland's "Congratulatory Order." We see Admiral Porter still trying to view good-humoredly his plight resulting from trying to put ironclads through a channel fit only for the canoes of "a couple of dissipated darkies out on a coon hunt." We see Grant in many moods, Pemberton, Joe Johnston. A rich part of the book comes from the letters and diaries of common soldiers, which give us the campaign as it was lived and fought by privates and noncoms. Whether your reading of history is habitual or occasional, I think you will find this book rewarding.

Many historians have studied the events of the last day of the life of Abraham Lincoln. It occurred to Jim Bishop, a journalist, to assemble the facts which the scholars have discovered and have presented in many books and articles, into a single narrative. The result is his *The Day Lincoln Was Shot*. There are 24 chapters, one for each of the 24 hours, plus three necessary background chapters and a well-chosen group of illustrations. I must leave to experts the justice of Bishop's interpretation of some debatable matters, but I like the book for its bringing to warm life of cer-

tain figures who had been mere names to me—like Dr. Charles Leale, "Assistant Surgeon of United States Volunteers, 23 years of age," who was the first physician at Lincoln's side after he was shot, and stayed with him to the end. I like it, too, for generally good writing, graphic but not strained, and for a firm sense of the sustained and total drama of those fateful hours.

Also of Civil War interest is *Lincoln and the Party Divided*, by William Frank Zornow, a scholarly but readable account of the conflict within the Republican party in 1864. Bruce Lancaster's *From Lexington to Liberty* is a ponderous and to me disappointing history of the American Revolution. One of the true classics of the westward movement, Josiah Gregg's *Commerce of the Prairies*, has been ably edited by Max L. Moorhead for an especially handsome new edition. This book will be a very welcome acquisition for every lover of Western Americana and of good travel writing.

One of the most fascinating problems in the cultural history of the North American Continent has been fully explored by a distinguished Canadian historian, Frank Gilbert Roe, in *The Indian and the Horse*. A firm style, a sense of humor, and personal reminiscence leaven the careful scholarship of this fine book. It's said to be for boys of 10 to 14, but I find it uncommonly good reading: *The Whale Hunters*, written and (delightfully) illustrated by Geoffrey Whittam. In three fictional but historically authentic stories of boys who hunted whales, this book traces the course of one of the most colorful and adventurous of human occupations.

The appearance of John Bartlet Brebner's brilliant *The Explorers of North America, 1492-1806*, in the inexpensive paperbound Anchor edition, gives me occasion to remark on the rapidly increasing value and importance of such books. A revolution in publishing is occurring right now. Month by month exciting

and substantial additional titles are appearing. A brilliant new series, Meridian Books, has been inaugurated with *Force and Freedom*, by Jacob Burckhardt, one of the first and greatest of modern historians and interpreters of history, as one of the initial offerings. Other important volumes in the first Meridian list are *Abinger Harvest*, a collection of essays by the great British novelist E. M. Forster; and Evelyn Underhill's *Mysticism*, the recognized major work in its field.

Another new thing in publishing is *American Heritage*, a monthly magazine of history in book form. Increasing numbers of reader-subscribers are finding lasting pleasure in its widely varied and always readable and authoritative articles and its many excellent illustrations. The latest issue as I write this article—that for April, 1955—seems to me the best thus far, with its articles on Washington's artillery, the building of the Soo Canal, Eli Whitney, Robert E. Lee, "Old Ironsides," and a galaxy of distinguished contributors: Walter Haverhurst, Clifford Dowdey, Thomas H. Johnson, Milton Eisenhower, and others.

There is barely room to recommend, with fullest emphasis and conviction, two "picture books" of lasting interest and beauty: *Down on the Farm* is concisely described by its subtitle, "A Picture Treasury of Country Life in America in the Good Old Days." The commentary is by Stewart Holbrook. If you have roots in the country, don't fail to see this book.

The World of Albert Schweitzer is a book of photographs by Erica Anderson, many of them of surpassing beauty and profound meaning. Text and captions are by Eugene Exman. This is another book of far more than transient value.

* * *

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices:

Guide to Community Action, Mark S. Matthews (Harper, \$4).—*How to Attend a Conference*, Dorothea F. Sullivan (Association Press, \$1).—*When Men Are Free* (Houghton, Mifflin, \$3.75).—*Education for American Citizenship* (National Education Association, \$5).—*Toward Better School Design*, William W. Caudill (Dodge, \$12.75).—*Truth Is One*, Henry James Forman and Roland Gammon (Harper, \$5).—*The Story of Our Hymns*, Armin Haeussler (Eden Publishing House, \$6).—*The Web of Victory*, Earl Schenck Miers (Knopf, \$5).—*The Day Lincoln Was Shot*, Jim Bishop (Harper, \$3.75).—*Lincoln and the Party Divided*, William Frank Zornow (University of Oklahoma Press, \$4).

From Lexington to Liberty, Bruce Lancaster (Doubleday, \$6).—*Commerce of the Prairies*, Josiah Gregg (University of Oklahoma Press, \$7.50).—*The Indian and the Horse*, Frank Gilbert Roe (University of Oklahoma Press, \$5).—*The Whale Hunters*, Geoffrey Whittam (World, \$2.75).—*The Explorers of North America*, John Bartlet Brebner (Anchor Books, Doubleday, \$1.25).—*Force and Freedom*, Jacob Burckhardt (Meridian Books, The Noonday Press, \$1.35).—*Abinger Harvest*, E. M. Forster (Meridian Books, The Noonday Press, \$1.25).—*Mysticism*, Evelyn Underhill (Meridian Books, The Noonday Press, \$1.95).—*American Heritage* (Bookstore price per copy, \$2.95; annual subscription, \$12).—*Down on the Farm*, Stewart Holbrook (Crown, \$5).—*The World of Albert Schweitzer*, Erica Anderson (Harper, \$5).



A humanitarian who chose to give up a life of artistic and scholarly pursuits in Europe to spend his time caring for tribesmen in Equatorial Africa, Albert Schweitzer is shown (above) helping a group of leper children with their lessons and (right) at his desk in the pharmacy where complete records are kept on each patient. The full story is told pictorially by Erica Anderson in *The World of Albert Schweitzer*, with text and captions by Eugene Exman. Dr. Schweitzer is an honorary Rotarian in Colmar, France.



Ceylon Widens Service Frontiers

A Rotary-sponsored association fights against tuberculosis.

By J. H. F. JAYASURIYA



Bright-eyed children (above) of Ceylon recover from tuberculosis. Their beds have been furnished by local Rotarians and Clubs overseas.



Children weep in Colombo slums (at left), a breeding ground for sickness. The tuberculosis association sends home-visitors for rescue work.

DURING this Convention month, many Rotarians around the earth will learn, as I did at my first Convention, the simple but heartening fact that Rotary is indeed international. Journeying to America this year, they will see beyond doubt that men everywhere are human beings with the same fears and longings.

"But how," some of them may ask themselves, "can our Golden Tomorrow be brought about when half the world does not know how the other half lives? We know that Rotary functions in 90 lands," they may say, "but does it really live internationally?"

For the answer to that question I would like to escort them through a hospital in my home city, Colombo, Ceylon. There I would point to metal plaques affixed to beds. "Given by the Rotary Club of Hobart, Tasmania," reads one such plaque.

It was just a year ago when the Rotarians of that Australian city sent a charming letter to the President of our Colombo Club. With it they enclosed a check to provide a hospital bed for tu-

berculous children. A thrill went through the members of our Rotary Club on the day we learned of that kindly gesture. Indeed, there are seven such hospital beds endowed by thoughtful Rotarians in Australia and New Zealand.

In order to understand this problem in Ceylon which has aroused such interest, I should give a few details. In 1948 the Colombo Rotary Club, which I then served as President, sponsored the Ceylon National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis—CNAPT. Every month 150 to 200 children were being diagnosed as tubercular at the only children's hospital in the island.

Studying the problem, we found that a large number of children were undernourished. Others were weakened by diseases like hookworm and roundworm. The professor of pediatrics at the University of Ceylon had this to say: "The poor children . . . are usually breast-fed till 2 years of age. After that they are given rice and vegetables just once, sometimes twice, a day, and very rarely a slice of dried fish is included. No milk is given besides the dash occasionally

added to tea. Some of them get a slice or two of dry bread once a day. Many children in and near Colombo live on this diet . . . for two to three years. It is no wonder that an alarming number of them suffer from malnutrition and are brought to the hospital. Nearly 30 percent of these children die, while many suffer from tuberculosis or are permanently damaged physically."

We Rotarians visited their miserable dwellings in the slums of Colombo. The typical tenement house has a narrow verandah, one small room, and kitchen. The door in front and at the back are both closed at night and not a breath of air can enter the house. In many cases three or four adults and six or seven children live in here. These hovels are forever dark, even in the blaze of noon-day. It is no wonder the *Tubercle bacillus* lurks there.

Some of us who were members of the executive committee of the CNAPT were shown around the Children's Hospital. There were 240 children, 32 of them tuberculous. It was pointed out to us that the hospital was not meant for such

children, but so dreadful was their plight that some of them had to be admitted. We saw a narrow, dark verandah outside a main ward where there were eight cots and 24 children; two and sometimes three children were on each cot, and a few of the children were on the floor. Some of the little patients had been lying there for two and three years. The conditions were revolting.

Since there was no hospital nor ward for tuberculous children in Ceylon, the CNAPT raised funds, constructed and equipped the first ward for tuberculous children with 46 beds. That was two years ago. All the beds were contributed by generous donors—Rotarians and others, in Ceylon and abroad. But there were, and are, hundreds of other children crying to be saved. The CNAPT—with abundant support from Rotarians—is now building the first hospital in Ceylon for tuberculous children; it will have 104 beds when it is soon completed. Since the young patients must remain for months and even years in the hospital, we want the surroundings to be cheerful. So once again our friends are coming forward to endow the furnishings. To those giving 1,000 rupees (about \$210) for a bed, we send a photograph of the bed with the first child occupying it. The bed is maintained in perpetuity and carries a plaque with the name of the donor Club.

Of course, the Association is making a great effort to prevent tuberculosis among children. Regularly, undernourished children in T.B. homes receive milk foods, cod-liver oil, and vitamins from women on home-visiting teams.

Dr. Jayasuriya, the Governor of District 56, here looks at medical aids on a 1954 U. S. trip to the International Assembly. A surgeon and past president of the Ceylon Medical Association, he now heads tuberculosis work.



There are 14 branch associations doing similar work. Furthermore, the CNAPT is proposing to build preventoria in the neighborhood of each large city. In Colombo there are 4,000 poor homes where 20,000 children are exposed to heavy T.B. infection. Many Rotarians and other friends are endowing beds for the preventoria.

It is a source of warm gratitude to us that most of this work is being accomplished with so much help from Rotarians in Ceylon and beyond the seas.

At the International Assembly in Lake Placid, New York, last year I chanced to meet the genial Sergeant at Arms Doug-

las A. Stevenson, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada. I told him about our work. Not long ago I received a letter from him in which he said, "I presented the story of what the CNAPT is seeking to accomplish. . . . I am happy to tell you that the idea of providing a bed in your new hospital met with . . . hearty approval."

This kind gift from "Doug" and his friends has brought our two countries much closer together, and the memory lasts in a warm and intimate form. It seems to me a challenging example of the way Rotary *lives* in 90 lands, as all our Clubs widen their frontiers of International Service.

Photo: © Ceylon Times



Opening the children's ward are Rotarians and officials, including Governor General.

The new children's hospital, nearing completion. Rotarians helped to build and equip the new center.



PEEPS

at Things to Come

BY HILTON IRA JONES, PH.D.

■ **Turbine Engines Coming.** Small gas turbines will give twice the power of piston engines of a comparable weight. They have the advantage of fuel economy, low noise level, durability, and reliability. Since the small gas turbine is attempting to extract the last bit of energy from the fuel and convert it to horsepower, it gives the effect of being a self-muffler. It will be some time before turbines are common in automobiles, but that day is coming.

■ **Fuse-Plug Circuit Breaker.** A new circuit-breaker button sets into any standard fuse-plug base. The breaker trips instantly when any electric short occurs and provides a predetermined time lag to handle temporary starting loads and line surges. Service can be restored within ten seconds by pressing in the shockproof reset button in the center of the breaker face.

■ **Self-Sharpening Saw.** A circular saw blade is now self-honing because of a reported "major advance in design." The teeth of the saw point in opposite directions so that it can be used until dull, turned on the shaft, and used again. While the second set of teeth wears dull, the first set sharpens itself for reuse.

■ **Aisle Marker.** A new self-sticking aisle marker is said to outlast painted lines five to one. It is cheap and easy to apply and sticks instantly to clean, dry floors. No moistening or machines are necessary.

■ **Fire-Fighting Foam.** A now available fire-fighting foam covers burning surfaces faster, seals off combustible vapors, and flows freely around obstructions—even at subzero temperatures. Three parts of the foam liquid are mixed with 97 parts of water, which forms a foam blanket that reseals if broken. Because it is concentrated, it saves storage and shipping costs. Also available is a wetting agent that increases the fire-fighting action of water in putting out deep-seated fires, such as in wood, paper, cloth, etc.

■ **Catch for Catch.** Now on the market is a fish bag which keeps the catch, and its smell, on ice while the fisherman drives home from his favorite stream or lake. Made of plastic, the bag has a special drain tube that hangs over the automobile bumper so that the car trunk will not be flooded by water from melting ice. The bag doubles as a game bag in other seasons.

■ **Surface Protector.** A new aluminum coating is available for protection against rust, rot, and corrosion over fer-

rous, nonferrous, concrete, and wood surfaces. The liquid (vinyl) vehicle evaporates to leave a hard-shell, nonporous aluminum coating that dries dust-free within an hour and to a metallic hardness in six hours. The coating will withstand flexing and extremes of heat and cold.

■ **Floating Key Chain.** A "lifesaver" to the boatman who accidentally drops his ignition or cabin keys overboard, a floating key chain will stay afloat with up to a quarter pound of keys attached to it. The plastic float is combined with a rustproof and corrosionproof chain. Also announced by the manufacturer, a Rotarian, are two other items that float: a knife with a four-inch blade length, and a screwdriver.

■ **Weed Killer.** With a recently announced weed killer, one spraying lasts all season, providing a low-cost way to solve the weed-control problem where it is desirable to keep ground free of vegetation, such as railroad yards, power substations, lumber yards, industrial plants, etc. This killer works through the roots and remains in the ground to prevent regrowth, thus saving time, money, and work. Because of the risk to trees, shrubbery, etc., it is not recommended for home use.

■ **Door Work Shop.** No room for a workshop? Try using the back of a closet door. A complete work shop has been developed for just this purpose. Space is no problem. The "shop" can be mounted anywhere—in the basement, garage, or utility room. It is said to be ideal for the "do-it-yourself" man.

■ **Spray-Gun Cleaner.** Recently intro-

duced is a supercleaner which removes grease, oil, wax, gum, dirt, dye, ink, soap, and the like. This remarkable chemical compound is safe on all metals, plastic, rubber, porcelain composition, or wood, and does its work with complete safety, free from heat, odor, fumes, solvents, fire hazard, or danger to skin.

■ **Film Conditioner.** About to be marketed are a silicone solution and film holder which permit the amateur photographer to fix most scratches on prized 35-millimeter negatives. Washed over the film while in the special holder, the silicone solution fills the scratches so they do not show and wipes off quickly after the enlargement is made.

■ **Hammer Heads.** A steel hammer can now be converted to one with a copper, lead, or plastic head and thus making a soft-faced hammer out of it. The cover is slipped quickly and easily over the hammer head and is held firmly in place by means of a steel coil spring.

■ **Car Cleaner.** A recently introduced chemically impregnated cloth makes it possible for a motorcar owner to clean and polish his car in four minutes without water. The cloth can be used from 50 to 100 times and up to \$100 a year can be saved in car washings.

■ **Heatless Solder.** A new easily worked metal solder hardens without heat to form a permanent bond to metal, wood, plaster, glass, or plastic. Applied with a putty knife or any other similar tool, it may be filed, drilled, chiselled, tapped, ground, or otherwise machined and can be sanded to a smooth feather edge. Resistant to moisture, rust, rot, and mildew, it does not shrink, crack, chip, or peel and is not affected by climatic changes. It can be used to repair tanks or plumbing and leaky gutters and downspouts—to name a few.

* * *

Letters to Dr. Jones may be addressed in care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

(Pb-20) British Information Services



Tired of washing your clothes in the old ways? Here's an invention that washes clothes by means of sound waves, at a rate of 6,000 vibrations a minute. The sound waves press the soapy water through the fabric. The unit works effectively on delicate materials as well as on work clothes.

PERSONALIA

'Briefs' about Rotarians, their honors and records.

YOUNGEST PRESIDENT. Who is the youngest Rotary Club President in the Rotary year now soon to end? The question, asked in a recent issue, can now be answered—based on correspondence received in recent weeks. It appears that his name is **STANLEY W. MCKENZIE**, of Seguin, Tex. He turned 27 last April 27. Runner-up is **HAROLD M. WERNER**, of Carrick-Overbrook, Greater Pittsburgh, Pa. He also is 27—but he celebrated his birthday last January 15.

Co-Celebrants. What with Rotary's Golden Anniversary being noted the world over these days, it seems timely to report on a father-son team in the Rotary Club of Sheridan, Wyo. Composed of **ARTHUR F.** and **JACK R. HUFFORD**, it has a total of 50 years of perfect Ro-



Arthur F. Hufford Jack R. Hufford

tary attendance. On the list when the Club was chartered in 1919 was the former; his son, **JACK**, became a member of the Club in 1940. Add it up and it makes a golden total of 50. Neither has missed a Rotary meeting. Each has been elected President of his Club, **JACK** serving in the Golden Year.

Senator. In *THE ROTARIAN* for May your scribe added the name of **FRANK CARLSON**, an honorary Concordia, Kans., Rotarian, to the list of Rotarians in the Congress of the U.S.A., then inadvertently stated he was a member of the House of Representatives, whereas everyone knows he is a distinguished member of the Senate.

Visitors. Ever wonder what it's like to play host to a student from some other country? Well, **JAMES KELLERS**, a member of the Rotary Club in New Haven, Conn., and his family have found out. It leads to more visiting, more friendship, and a feeling that here is the best way to invest your time for future dividends in international understanding. Back in 1953, word was passed around that two students from other lands were to be guests of the Rotary Club of New Haven, and would members please entertain them in the best Rotary style, particularly in homes. The **KELLERSES** first contemplated taking one along on a

vacation trip, but time schedules didn't permit. Instead they invited "**MIKE**"—his name after the family youngsters got through with it—for a week's stay. That started it. Before matters finished (and they show signs of continuing indefinitely), the **KELLERSES** had become acquainted—via correspondence—with a wedding in The Netherlands and legong dances, and had made wide, additional acquaintances through **MIKE's** friends. Now, for neophytes in the field, the **KELLERSES** recommend an interest in music as a conversation starter, pictures of the nation for orientation, a check on possible dietary restrictions, and inclusion of the guests in the normal activity of the household.

Harvest. You never can tell what will spark the organization of a new Rotary Club. Usually a Club in a neighboring town has a lot to do with it—but sometimes the inspiration comes from halfway around the world. The Rotary Club of Roodhouse, Ill., provided such inspiration about a year ago. In a small community in America's Midwest, it's an active organization. Under sponsorship of the International Farm Youth Exchange program, a young man from New Zealand, **ALAN D. RICHARDSON**, visited Roodhouse during the course of a six-month tour of the U.S.A. He spent six weeks in the home of **ROTARIAN ROSS MANNING**, and attended Rotary meetings as a guest. At his final meeting his hosts gave him a tape recording of the program as a souvenir. Some weeks after **ALAN RICHARDSON** returned to New Zealand, **ROTARIAN MANNING** received from him a request for information on organizing a Rotary Club. The then District Governor, **CLARENDON E. VAN NORMAN**, of Galesburg, Ill., was consulted—

and soon the information was on its way from Rotary's Secretariat. Months elapsed. Then one day **ROTARIAN MANNING** received an envelope from New Zealand. In it he found a letter and a little card—the program of the charter night of the Rotary Club of Kaitala, New Zealand. And there, on the list of the Club's charter members, was the name of **ALAN D. RICHARDSON**.

Rotarian Honors. **W. D. RICHARDSON** and **JOHN P. HELLEBERG, JR.**, of Kearney, Nebr., were recently presented awards for distinguished service to their community by the Kearney Junior Chamber of Commerce. . . . **GROVER C. WASHBAUGH**, of New Wilmington, Pa., director of athletics at Westminster College, has been elected to the National Athletic Intercollegiate Association Hall of Fame for his service as basketball coach.



Washbaugh

FRANK C. SMITH, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been appointed by President **DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER** as a member of the Committee for the White House Conference on Education. . . . **NORMAN VINCENT PEALE**, of New York, N. Y., clergyman and author, was named general chairman of the New York State Easter Seal Appeal. . . . **A. E. SILVERWOOD**, of London, Ont., Canada, has been awarded an honorary doctorate of laws by the University of Western Ontario as well as the freedom of the city of London for his services to his community. . . . To **J. D. KOTHAWALA**, of Bombay, India, Governor of Rotary's 54th District and executive director of the largest creamery in the East, was recently presented an Ashoka pillar replica casket and address by the Butter Manufacturers' Association of India.



Silverwood



Harden



Kiehner



Murphy



Way

FIFTY years ago—on February 23, 1905, to be more exact—Rotary was born in Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. On that same day in three lands were born four men who are now Rotarians. Undoubtedly there are others, but here are the names of those who have come to the attention of the

Editors: **Frederick Harden**, of Grenfell, Australia; **Franklin M. Kiehner**, of Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania; **Clarence L. Murphy**, President of the Rotary Club of Wolfeboro, New Hampshire; and **T. Vernon Way**, President of the Rotary Club of Wakefield, England.

Golden Glances

Around the globe, Rotary Clubs and Districts are busy with Golden Jubilee projects. Here is a sampling of them.

Barcelly, India—In this Indian town are 30 schools, one of which, a college, is going to have a dormitory for students unable to pay for their lodging. The Bareilly Club is sponsoring the project as part of its Jubilee program, and has under way a campaign to raise funds for it. The Club's Anniversary plans also include a 10 percent membership increase. It began its Golden Year plans with a banquet on February 23.

Marietta, Ohio—On the outskirts of this Ohio city is Camp Kinnaird, a 60-acre site operated by the local Girl Scout Council. Now standing at an entrance to the camp is a ten-foot-high sign identifying the area, the marker being a Golden Anniversary donation of the Marietta Rotary Club. Other Rotary plans for the camp include the erection of a fence, a lodge, and an outdoor fireplace.

Marceba, Australia—A busy week here ran from February 23 to March 1, its festivities marking Rotary's half century of service. It began with a birthday party on the 23d, then continued with a gala ball attended by many "New Australians," a two-day arts and crafts exhibition, special church services on Sunday, and a grand finale featuring a carnival and fireworks display. During the week copies of The Four-Way Test were distributed to all homes.

Cambridge, Mass.—The report began this way: "The Cambridge Rotary Club has just completed the biggest, best, and most-talked-about event in its entire history." It then described a Golden Year project that involved 550 high-school seniors bursting with questions about businesses and professions of interest to them. The Rotary Club, in cooperation with Cambridge public schools and the local Chamber of Commerce, had arranged for 33 business concerns to open their doors to these graduating students and their teachers. During plant tours, the visitors were given information on employment prospects and income to be earned. Following the tours, the students were guests at a Rotary luncheon.

Oelwein, Iowa—The formation of a Hi-Y Club among youths in this Iowa community is part of the Oelwein Rotary Club's Jubilee plans. The group began with 83 senior high-school boys, and Rotarians hope it is the forerunner of a permanent YMCA organization in

the town. Further Golden Anniversary high lights in Oelwein include the publication of 13 articles in the local *Daily Register*, these to feature Rotary and its programs of service; the writing of a Club history; publication of a full-page advertisement and a special radio broadcast about the Jubilee; and the awarding of a prize to the member whose birthday is nearest February 23.

Man, W. Va.—There's a new two-story youth center here that will long commemorate this Anniversary Year. Built at a cost of \$20,000 by the Rotary Club of Man as a Jubilee project, the building houses recreation rooms, a gymnasium, shower facilities, and other equipment to make it popular with youth.

Bristol, Kingswood, Bedminster, and Keynsham, England—Joining forces in a week-long celebration of the Anniversary, these four British Rotary Clubs named February 20-25 as the period for special observances. Begun in a Bristol cathedral, it included a showing of *The Great Adventure* film, an "International Dance" attended by overseas students, tea parties for old people, and entertainment of children by each of the Clubs in its own area.

Melfort, Sask., Canada—To 12 weekly and three daily newspapers in this area, the Rotary Club of Melfort sent news stories outlining its plans for marking Rotary's Golden Jubilee. Among the projects described was a plan to bring two Boy Scouts of an Asian country to the World Scout Jamboree in Canada this August. Also reported was a plan by which local clergymen would be asked to speak on the ideal of service in the Sunday-morning worship period.



To mark the Golden Year, the Rotary Club of Austell, Ga., sent its International Service Chairman, James Dalton (right), and his wife to visit the Rotary Club of Caguas, Puerto Rico. Here he is presenting an engraved cup to the President of the Rotary Club of Caguas, Luis Cartagena Nieves.

Reims, France—In the heart of the champagne-producing region of France is Reims, site of the armistice signing that ended the European phase of World War II. In this historic city, 12 U. S. soldiers were entertained recently by the Reims Rotary Club, the occasion being part of the Club's Golden Jubilee program. Chosen through an organization called the "Friendship Chain," the Americans spent a week-end in Reims, toured its industrial plants, saw its famous cathedral, and attended a Rotary birthday luncheon. During their visit, they stayed in the homes of Club members.

Ermelo, South Africa—As the observance period opened here, there sprung up in shop windows varied Rotary displays, all calling attention to the Rotary birthday being celebrated worldwide. Articles in newspapers also increased non-Rotarians' knowledge of the Ermelo Club and its link with some 8,500 other Rotary Clubs.

Mission, Tex.—In typical Western fashion, this south Texas Rotary Club corralled much attention for Rotary's Jubilee by naming a heifer calf "Rotary Golden Anniversary," and giving it to a farm youth chosen for scholastic standing and farming ability. Under the Club's "beef-calf circle" plan, the boy will return to the Club his heifer's first calf, which will then be given to another high-school lad. If the offspring is a bull, it will be sold and another heifer bought.

Richmond, Ill.—In the new Memorial Hospital of this Illinois town is a "Rotary Room" completely furnished by the local Club as a permanent community remembrance of Rotary's 50th Birthday. This 29-member Club equipped the room at a cost of \$3,000.

Asheville, N. C.—On March 31 there was to open in this North Carolina city a three-day exhibition of products manufactured in the western part of the State, the event to be sponsored by the Asheville Rotary Club as a Jubilee undertaking. More than 100 manufacturers were expected to take part. One of the aims: to show students the varied career opportunities within the region.

Livingston, N. J.—For many a Spring-time to come will Rotary's Golden Anniversary be remembered in this New Jersey community as passers-by stop to admire 50 Japanese cherry trees abloom on the lawn of the local civic center. Donated by the Livingston Rotary Club, the trees were recently planted to commemorate the mid-century mark of Rotary's history.

Bulawayo, South Africa—With its sights set on a goal of £600, this Club began a Golden Anniversary Fund for its community-betterment work. To help publicize the Jubilee, it also arranged for postage cancellations announcing the 50-year event.

On pages 6-9 are photos of Golden Anniversary celebrations, a mere handful of the hundreds that have been streaming in from Rotary Clubs and Districts since February 23. On this page are still more.—The Editors.



District 269's Anniversary observance at Newark, N. J., brings together Robert B. Meyner (right), Governor of New Jersey, and James E. Mitchell, Newark Club President. The Governor is a Rotarian of Phillipsburg, N. J.



Another State Governor speaks at a Rotary Birthday celebration: Luther H. Hodges, Governor of North Carolina and a Past Director of Rotary International, addresses Rotarians of Raleigh, N. C., and their ladies. Behind the Governor is R. Brookes Peters, President of the Raleigh Club. A Finnish student was also a guest.



High above a busy San Francisco, Calif., street, this sign heralds the Jubilee. Worth \$15,000, it was put up free.



Speaking at the Jubilee meeting of the Bronx, N. Y., Rotary Club is Robert F. Wagner, Mayor of New York. Left, Albert Kindler, Rotary President.



A handsome plaque listing the names of Past Club Presidents is presented to the Rotary Club of Staines, England, by its President, F. S. Cassidy.



An Anniversary project in Poplar Bluff, Mo., is shown in progress here: a Rotary Club auction that made the Jubilee the talk of the town.



This window display in New Albany, Ind., tells the global dimensions of Rotary to passers-by. The ribbons connect the world globe to cards giving the names of countries where there are Rotary Clubs and the number of Clubs and Rotarians in each.



In Davao, The Philippines, a Rotary float leads the way in a parade during Rotary Week. Aboard it are daughters of five Davao Rotarians. A Rotary arch across a busy street also announced the celebration to everyone.



On many heavily travelled thoroughfares in Los Angeles, Calif., this billboard will be seen, for it is being located at different sites during the Anniversary observance period. It was erected without cost by a Club member's advertising company.

Note to Families of R.A.F. Heroes

At RUNNEMEDE, ENGLAND, famed site of the signing of the Magna Charta in 1215, stands a memorial to Britain's Royal Air Force. It is dedicated to "those airmen and airwomen who, having flown from these shores, failed to return and have no known grave." On the panels of the memorial are inscribed some 20,000 names of fliers from Great Britain and the Commonwealth, many whose friends and relatives are too far away to visit the shrine. To these distant persons, the Rotary Club of EGHAM, ENGLAND, near RUNNEMEDE, offers to act as a "closer link" to the memorial by performing requested services at specified times. In offering such help, the EGHAM Club writes: "If any Rotarian wishes to enlist our aid,

local foundation, and raised 250 more through members' donations. Summing up the Club's work in behalf of Farid Haj, a spokesman said, "Thus, through the initiative of Rotary, Jews and Christians have joined forces to help an able Arab student."

'Fight Polio' Is the Slogan Here

In the battle against polio are dime givers, volunteer physical-therapy assistants, entertainers of patients, and others who do whatever is asked of them. In the forefront of this campaign are Rotary Clubs and individual Rotarians shouldering their share of the work. In RICHFIELD, UTAH, for example, is a Rotarian who has been waging his own private war against this child crippler. He is Homer Bradley, a restaurant owner who, in 1950, began turning over to the March of Dimes all money paid for meals during one day. His recent "proceeds for polio" day produced \$1,164 for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. A 900-pound steer and 150 pounds of turkey were donated for the day's servings.

To the Rotary Club of ALTOONA, PA., recently went a commendation from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for its seven-year-old job of giving

a project of the Rotary Club of SAN MARINO, CALIF., since 1951, the work being done in the 24 pollo wards at Rancho Los Amigos, a branch of the Los Angeles County Hospital. The Club shows full-length motion pictures each week, besides a cartoon for children every other week. Current films are rented, with the Rotary Club of VERNON, CALIF., sharing the expense.

Givers of dimes in LEWISBURG, W. VA., had no trouble finding places to deposit their coins, for there Rotarians worked in shifts to collect the money. "Working" a local street in crews on a day whose weather kept many indoors, Rotarians raised \$805 for the March of Dimes. It was reported as "the largest single amount of any special activity in the local campaign."

A Search for a Missing Page

In German literature, one of the most prized writings is the *Hildebrandlied*, the earliest example of poetry written in that language. Also called the *Song of Hildebrand*, it is a saga about a German hero whose name gives the work its title. The original manuscript, consisting of only two pages, was held since 1729 in a library in KASSEL, GERMANY, where it remained until World War II required its removal to an air-raid shelter for safe keeping. From that location the manuscript disappeared. Years of searching, by both U.S.A. and German authorities, uncovered the fact that the manuscript had appeared in New York, N. Y., in 1946. Shortly thereafter, page two was recovered and returned to Germany. Continuing still is the search for page one, and assisting in the quest is the Rotary Club of KASSEL. If a Rotarian has any information about this lost page, the KASSEL Club would appreciate receiving it. The Secretary's address is Konigsplatz 32-34, (16) Kassel, Germany.

'Joy of Giving for the Giver'

The report from the Rotary Club of LYALLPUR, PAKISTAN, read in part: "Thus is goodness catch-



"That fixes it just right," says Evelyn Kennedy, director of the community house in La Porte, Tex., as Alfred W. Wadsworth, Rotary Club President, and James Crate (bending over), Committee Chairman, install a six-burner stove given the center by the La Porte Club.

an inquiry addressed to the Club President, J. V. Perryman, 20 Parsonage Road, Englefield Green, Surrey, England, will receive immediate attention."

Farid Haj Will Be a Teacher

An ambitious young Arab of 19 is Farid Haj, of HAIFA, ISRAEL. He's working hard at the Hebrew University in JERUSALEM to become a teacher, never letting his handicap—blindness—stand in the way of his goal. Once, however, he faced a problem he couldn't solve alone; a lack of money. His tuition and living expenses in JERUSALEM amounted to more than he could pay. At a time when a teaching degree seemed beyond his reach, help came from an organization long practiced in aiding others: the Rotary Club of HAIFA. It was instrumental in getting the university to waive his tuition, and then set to work to provide him with funds for his living costs. Some financial help came from the city of HAIFA and the local YMCA, but still a deficit existed. To meet it, the Rotary Club obtained a donation of 500 Israeli pounds from a



Boy Scout Week in the U.S.A. saw many celebrations spearheaded by Rotary Clubs. In San Francisco, Calif., Chairman of the Week was P. A. Rowe, a Director of Rotary International. Here he looks at a Scouting poster with three Cub Scouts, Frank, Jimmy, and Bob Doherty. Do the Scouts look alike? They should. They're triplets.

aid to local pollo sufferers. The Club also received a citation from the Foundation's county chapter in the area. The Club coöperates with the local YMCA in providing swimming periods for crippled children and adults, with Rotarians transporting them to the pool, helping them into their swimming togs, and then taking them back to their homes. It was reported that "great progress" has been noted in 120 cases since the plan started.

Entertaining pollo patients has been



Cooked to a turn, served piping hot, and with "seconds" for everyone, this barbecued chicken is being readied by expert chefs, all members of the Rotary Club of Logansport, Ind. The slogan for the affair, a ladies' night, was "All the chicken you can eat." Appetites good; fellowship the same.

ing, for the joy of all giving is with the giver." It went on to tell how LYALL-PUR Rotarians began helping a group of homeless refugees by contributing in ever larger amounts to their Club's "Sunshine Box," a fund set aside for charitable work. At one meeting, 16 members donated 882 rupees to the fund, enabling daily milk rations and padded quilts to be given to the needy. The Club's order for the quilts set off a series of charitable acts by others who wanted to help, too. A textile mill sent the Club, without cost, many yards of cloth for making the quilts, while other non-Rotarians aided the project with donations to the fund.

A Little Greek Girl Is Thankful

Grammato Disseri, a tiny 7-year-old miss, lives in LIVADERON, GREECE, a mountainous village once destroyed by civil warfare. She probably has no idea where JUNEAU, ALASKA, is—nor does she need to know. But she does know that each month from there comes \$15 to help her mother buy food and clothing for her. The money is sent by the Rotary Club of JUNEAU through the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children. The JUNEAU Club has agreed to help support Grammato for a year, and is also writing to her through the Foster Parents' Plan offices.

More Teens Meet Four-Way Test

About two years ago, 2,000 high-school students in KENOSHA, WIS., were introduced to a 24-word guide for human conduct known to tens of thousands in many lands as The Four-Way Test (see *The Teens Meet The Test*, THE ROTARIAN for June, 1953). It was the first school-wide adoption of The Test. Since then, other school presentations have been made, a recent one extending throughout Kentucky's Letcher County, the project sponsored by the Rotary Club of WHITESBURG. Before the students of the county's schools met The Test, advance planning determined the best way to put it before them in 286 classrooms. At a meeting with some 300 teachers, four WHITESBURG Rotarians spoke about The Test, outlining its history, giving examples of it at work, and explaining how it could help the boys and girls in the schools. Broadcast over a local radio station, the meeting entered the students' homes and won support of parents. There soon followed a letter to each teacher announcing that an essay contest would be held after The Test's presentation. The subject: "How The Four-Way Test has helped our school." When the project was reported, it was too early to include its final accomplishments.

Fill Appetites and a Fund, Too!

To a turkey dinner, complete with all the trimmings, came a couple hundred hungry persons of FREEPORT, ILL., not long ago. Put on by the Rotary Club of FREEPORT to raise money for its Boys and Girls Fund, the dinner produced two sets of statistics: one gastronomical, another financial. The former included these ample fig-

A Rotarian visitor from Sweden, Sigvard Malmberg (second right), presents a book of color photos of his country to Hubert J. Prichard, President of the Rotary Club of Long Beach, Calif. . . . (Below) Back home, he hands Birger Strandell, President of the Stockholm Västra Club, Long Beach's banner (see item).



ures: consumed were 900 pounds of turkey, 500 pounds of potatoes, 1,800 cups of coffee, 300 half pints of milk, 25 gallons of gravy, 1,300 rolls, 1,213 salads, and 1,213 individual pumpkin pies. The financial figure was equally ample: the Club netted \$714 for the fund. In addition to those statistics, it was also reported that the leftovers—two turkeys, four gallons of peas, 100 salads, a bushel of mashed potatoes, 100 rolls, and 100 pies—were all given to an orphanage. So—many benefited from the affair, including FREEPORT Rotarians who "had fun working together in the checkroom or the kitchen—or cleaning up."

Transpolar Trip Brings a Guest

Making an inaugural round-the-world transpolar flight in a commercial air liner, Sigvard Malmberg, a Rotarian of STOCKHOLM VÄSTRA, SWEDEN, paid a visit to the Rotary Club of LONG BEACH, CALIF. In so doing, he opened wider the way for close friendly relations between his Club and LONG BEACH. Speaking in English and Swedish, he told his hosts about Sweden and its people, and presented them the flag of the STOCKHOLM VÄSTRA Rotary Club and an album of color photos taken by a fellow Club member. Present at the ceremonies (and shown at the right in the upper photo on this page) was J. Donald Locke, Governor of District 162. To Rotarian Malmberg gifts were given in return, one the banner of the LONG BEACH Club, the other a \$40 check for the STOCKHOLM VÄSTRA Club to use for one of its projects. Later came word from Sweden telling that the check had been given to a student to help finance a second year of study at a U. S. school. The LONG BEACH meeting was recorded on tape, the visitor taking it home for his Club to hear. The recording included the talk made by Rotarian Malmberg and greetings from LONG BEACH.



Photos: (above) Grifith; (left) © Aftenbladet

What'll We Do? Why, Saw Wood!

Firewood was getting pretty low in the homes of many old people and widows in TAURANGA, NEW ZEALAND, but they couldn't do any sawing themselves. But fortunately they didn't have to, for one day TAURANGA Rotarians gathered around a stock pile of logs and began making their circular saws hum. Cut into usable lengths, the wood was loaded on trucks and delivered to the neediest of the town's elderly. Was it work? "Sawing isn't an easy job," said M. J. Eagles, the Club President, "but we all had a lot of fun and did a lot of good."

Bareilly Answers Eight Questions

In a lively question-and-answer period, the 30 members of the Rotary Club of BAREILLY, INDIA, added much to their knowledge of the United Nations at a recent meeting. Geared to a "week" that focused attention on world fellowship, the open discussion enabled Rotarians, as community leaders, to help others form intelligent opinions about the U. N. The questions ranged from the organization's Charter to the admission of new members, and on each of them varied viewpoints were heard. Later on, a debate was to be held on the subject, with students of local colleges taking part.

25th Year for 14 More Clubs

June is silver-anniversary month for 14 Rotary Clubs organized in 1930. Congratulations to them! They are: Dillon, S. C.; Azul, Argentina; Springfield, So. Dak.; Motherwell & Wishaw, Scotland; Greenfield, Mass.; Sequim, Wash.; Oran, Algeria; Alexandria, Egypt; Dorking, England; Cass City, Mich.; Pacasmayo, Peru; Duncan, B. C., Canada; Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia; Selbyville, Del.

Clarksdale Gets Some Boosting

High-school teams play better, have added zip, when they hear cheering from the side lines—so reasoned the Rotary Club of CLARKSDALE, MISS. To get more people in the grandstands for athletic events of the local high school, the Club knew what was needed: more promotion by more people. To spark new interest, and to keep it at a high level, the Rotary Club sponsored the organization of a group called



On a round of Club visits in the U.S., Rotary's President, Herbert J. Taylor, appears on a TV program in Savannah, Ga. Seated at the right is Hugh Hill, of Savannah, Governor of District 241. Standing are eight of the 36 overseas students who met President Taylor at a welcome gathering held by the Savannah Club.

the Wildcats Boosters' Club. Its purpose: to boost the school's athletes, the Wildcats.

Fremont Likes to Get Around

To have more friends in Rotary, members of the Rotary Club of Fremont, NEBR., decided to follow a simple formula: meet more Rotarians. To do this, it was decided to charter a bus, load the Club's 90-odd members into it, and head for a Rotary meeting in another community. The first Club visited was in Ashland, NEBR., where Fremont Rotarians met 32 other men who wear the cogged wheel. Other bus trips were to follow, each one extending the visitors' circle of friends still more.

Friendly Ties from Acorns Grow

Some 50 acorn nuts are taking root in the soil around OKAZAKI, JAPAN, and someday their great oaks will stand as living evidence of long friendly relations between the OKAZAKI Rotary Club and that of SAN ANTONIO, TEX. These ties stem from a Texas visit, in 1914, made by one of Japan's outstanding historians, the late Dr. Juko Shiga. In SAN ANTONIO he learned of the heroic story of the Battle of the Alamo, and compared it with an event in Japanese history, the Battle of Nagashino. In Texas, Dr. Shiga made many friends, and when he left for home he carried a memento of his visit: two acorn nuts from trees in the Alamo church yard. One he planted at his Tokyo home, the other on the battlefield of Nagashino. Then, with the help of others, he had a monument built of special stone as a gift to the Alamo church.

Now the story spans three decades, with interest in the monument renewed by an OKAZAKI Rotarian and history scholar, H. Matsui. He came upon a copy of the monument's inscription recently, inspiring his Club to write to the SAN ANTONIO Rotary Club, asking, "Is the monument still standing? Is it in good condition?" From Texas came the reply, "The monument is in the best of condition. How are the two acorns doing?" The letter also suggested that cor-

respondence between the two Clubs be continued. The planted acorns couldn't be found by OKAZAKI Rotarians, a fact told in SAN ANTONIO by Tomotake Teshima, a Past Director of Rotary International, upon a visit there. Not long afterward, 50 acorn nuts arrived in OKAZAKI, and now, as a Golden Anniversary project, the Rotary Club there has planted them at various sites, the saplings to be appropriately labelled so that all will know about this Texas gift. Thus, as the Japanese newspaper ASAHI has reported, "These acorns will remain symbols of friendship between OKAZAKI and SAN ANTONIO for 10 years, 50 years, 100 years."

Go to Milpitas —900 Strong

From California's Santa Clara County came nearly 900 Rotarians, not long ago, to MILPITAS, site of a huge motorcar plant. They had been invited by the MILPITAS Rotary Club and the automobile company to tour the plant's buildings spread across 32 acres. Before the tour, luncheon was served in two company dining rooms. "We not only got an insight into the problems of one of our major industries," a Club spokesman reported, "but also formed hundreds of friendly ties with men of this area."

Town, Country Do It Together

Working together for the benefit of many communities in the heart of farming areas are citymen and farmers, their joint efforts being encouraged by the rural-urban programs of Rotary Clubs. In AYLMEER, ONT., CANADA, for example, the Rotary Club has stirred the common interest of these two groups for 23 years by bringing them together at fellowship gatherings. Recently the AYLMEER Club held its 23d annual "Farmers' Night" attended by nearly 600 farmers of this southwest Ontario region. Friendly ties were drawn still closer as hosts and guests sat down together to eat, sing, watch several professional entertainers, and hear a talk by the Chairman of Ontario's Hydroelectric Power Commission. A guest at the affair, Herbert L. Baird,

Governor of District 221, called the event "a down-to-earth way to unite these men of this region."

Farmers around NORFOLK, NEBR., also know their city neighbors well, because of farm-city meetings sponsored by the NORFOLK Rotary Club. . . In Wisconsin, the Rotary Club of ANTIGO has let few of its 32 years go by without holding a "night" for farmers of the region. The event is usually held in Winter or early Spring, a time most convenient for the guests to come, and the speaker regularly is someone prominent in agriculture. A recent farm-city reunion there featured a talk by the manager of an agricultural experiment station.

The Rotary Club of WASHINGTON, N. C., began, in 1950, entertaining members of the local Ruritan Club, one of 508 Clubs in the U. S. South whose members are one-third rural, one-third urban, and one-third either. In 1952 the WASHINGTON Club invited members of all Ruritan Clubs in the county to a Rotary meeting which produced the idea for the Ruritan groups to form their own County Council.

47 New Clubs in Rotary World

Since the last listing of new Rotary Clubs in this department, Rotary entered 47 more communities in many parts of the world. The new Clubs (with their sponsors in parentheses) are: Chalkis (Athens), Greece; Wolfsberg (Klagenfurt), Austria; Hud-dinge (Södertälje), Sweden; Yokohama East (Yokohama), Japan; Santa Elena (San Miguel), Chile; Telja (Porl-Bjorneborg) Finland; Karkkila (Hyvinkää), Finland; Asikkala (Lahti), Finland; Kongsvinger (Elverum), Norway; Wavre (Louvain), Belgium; Alphen aan de Rijn (Gouda), The Netherlands; Järvsö (Bollnas), Sweden; Mirpurkhas (Hyderabad Sind), Pakistan; Lillestrøm (Oslo), Norway; Lé-zignan-Corbières (Narbonne), France; Remedios de Escalada (Cuatro de Junio), Argentina; Petah Tikva (Tel-Aviv/Jaffa), Israel; Gutiérrez (Lagunillas), Bolivia; General Madariaga (Dolores), Argentina; Ashkelon (Jerusalem), Israel; Los Vilos (Illapel), Chile; Chiayi (Taipei), China; Haapajärvi (Oulainen), Finland; Järvenpää (Hyvinkää), Finland; Saipausseikää (Lahti), Finland; Vassa eteläinen-Vasa sodra (Vaasa-Vasa), Finland.

Lansingburgh (Troy), N. Y.; Shakopee (Hopkins), Minn.; Niskayuna (Schenectady), N. Y.; Arden-Arcade (North Sacramento), Calif.; Red Hook (Rhinebeck), N. Y.; Gila Bend (Ajo), Calif.; West Terre Haute (Terre Haute), Ind.; Hillcrest (Nimmonsburg), N. Y.; Giddings (Rockdale), Tex.; Brandywine (Wilmington), Del.; Bastrop (Monroe), La.; Allapattah (Miami), Fla.; Levittown-Fairless Hills (Bristol), Pa.; Llano (Marble Falls), Tex.; Opatiki (Whakatane), New Zealand; London East (London), Ont., Canada; San Pedro de las Colonias (Torreón), Mexico; Montgomery (Okara), Pakistan; Taipei West (Taipei), China; Rijssen (Almelo), The Netherlands; Port Colborne (Buffalo), Ont., Canada.

When Rotary and I Were Young

[Continued from page 30]

support for Rotary extension to other cities only because I envisioned selling insurance to Rotarians there. As he succeeded, though, I began to glimpse his vision for what Rotary has become. And I realized that the organization couldn't carry on in the parochial way we did in Chicago when we were the only Club and personally knew every other member. What knelled the passing of the business-exchange idea was a mail campaign of a new Rotarian to sell stock in a phony gold mine.

Fellowship was the second purpose stated in our 1906 Constitution. It also began in a boyish way, punctuated with week-end excursions across Lake Michigan to Dowagiac and to Paw Paw Lake and much horseplay.* But one practical joke opened our eyes to wounds that barbed fun can inflict on even such a fun-lover as Paul Harris himself.

Paul had made an effective President in 1907-08, so we reflected him. All went well till one night at a dinner in the Bismarck Hotel. His close friend, ex-Congressman George P. Foster, a surety-bond man, got the floor and in an eloquent spiel spanked Paul for being dictatorial. With a dead-pan face he announced he was then and there resigning. Other "planted" speakers spoke up for and against Paul.

Paul's face got red. But no one realized how deeply he had been hurt till he arose and in a dry voice said no one need resign because, as of now, he was relinquishing the Presidency. At first I thought he was pulling our leg. But, no, he meant what he said and stuck to his guns even after a very embarrassed committee waited on him the next day and tried to explain the hoax.

Maybe I shouldn't even mention the incident. But I think it worth recalling for two excellent reasons. One is that it woke us up. From then on we as a Club began to grow up. We were to have fun, but not the kind that hurt. And we began also to realize that in Rotary should be a certain amount of formality and dignity. The other reason is that the incident revealed in a new way the strength of Paul's character and the breadth of his ability. He wasted no time on grudges. Instead, he threw

his energy into laying the foundation of what is now Rotary International—developing an idealistic ideology and organizing Clubs in other cities.**

Paul had the vision of a prophet. As one who for more than 40 years knew him, worked with him, and argued with him, I testify to that. Always his excellent thinking apparatus was balanced by gentle humor and genuine modesty.† I remember well, for example, his even-tempered insistence in later years when honors were being passed around to Rotary pioneers that a goodly share should fall upon a printer named Harry Ruggles.

Somehow the custom had grown up of publishing a made-up photograph of "The First Four Rotarians": Paul, the Founder; Silvester Schiele, coal man and first President of the Chicago Rotary Club; Hiram E. Shorey, a merchant tailor; and Gustavus Loehr. But the rôle played by Shorey and Loehr was small indeed, for both presently dropped out. Paul knew that. He also knew that Harry was the fifth man he recruited and that Harry worked on membership so successfully he was instrumental in bringing in two-thirds of the first 200. Paul also was aware that it was Harry who started singing in Rotary.††

"I certainly have no reason for favoring one above another," Paul wrote his intimate friend Silvester Schiele on January 9, 1920, in a letter of which I have a copy. "But I can tell you frankly as I look back over the field of early

events, the work of Ruggles so completely overshadows all others in . . . the development of the Chicago Club from nothing, that it shocks my sense of justice to see him excluded from any pictures of those times."

It does my soul good to join in that testimony—for grand old Harry Ruggles still lives.‡ He's a neighbor of mine, here in Los Angeles, as hearty as ever and as modest. Not long ago I introduced him to a California Rotary audience with what I thought was fitting tribute. Was Harry flustered! He got to his feet, turned around, and gave me a hard look, then made about the shortest speech on record: "Charlie Newton's nuts!"

Harry's four predecessors are now gone, which makes him the No. 1 Rotarian of the world and I stand next to Harry in point of length of Rotary membership. Do you wonder that my heart is full? Or that my head is as crammed with memories as is—to Toots' tolerant annoyance—a closet in our apartment home with my Rotary memorabilia?

As I look back and indulge in the privilege of men nearing 80, which is to philosophize, one conviction dominates all others. It's that every principle, every policy, every practice of Rotary today was evolved by trial and error from something very simple. Sometimes I think of Rotary as a churn, such as I used to see on farms near the village in Massachusetts where I lived as a boy. We put in the milk, started the churn, and kept only the cream.

That's the way Rotary developed. And I profoundly believe that's the only way it can go on and on.

The Bands and the Bunting

[Continued from page 31]

take some photographs, so we took a week for the trip, Washington to Buffalo. Even with the bad roads we had no trouble. No breakdowns at all—although we used up plenty of tires and spent a lot of time patching tubes. It was well worth the bother of driving. That car was the only one at the whole meeting . . . the "official automobile," if you please, for the officers of 1913.

In those days, of course, there weren't many Rotarians. Conventions were smaller, so we got to know each other warmly and well. One of the big events at the Buffalo meeting was a fine watermelon party that the Texas Rotarians furnished. Then the quaint "Order of the Pink Goat" came to be; an informal thing, like many another Convention group since then, it lasted a few years.

Trick clothes were popular in those days. At Houston, in 1914, Secretary Ches Perry became known as the "hatter's friend." Every hour Ches changed his hat—every color and shape he could find. Got to be quite a joke, with the Convention applauding after each change. In later Conventions, hats came in for more trick uses. Whole delegations would deck themselves in the same kind of headgear. I remember at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1917, Chicagoans wore pink hats; those from Tulsa, Oklahoma, had green hats; Kansas Citians carried black and white umbrellas.

Well, those were some of my Convention impressions in the early years. They whetted my appetite for more Rotary and more Conventions. That yen took me five times to Europe, to Latin America four times, twice to Canada,

* See *When Rotary Was a Stripling*, by Silvester Schiele, as told to Karl K. Krueger, *THE ROTARIAN* for May, 1938.

** For an account of this phase of Rotary history, see *Sheldon . . . a Name to Remember*, by John O. Knutson, as told to Leland D. Case, *THE ROTARIAN* for March, 1955.

† See *Paul Harris As I Knew Him*, by Harry L. Ruggles, as told to Leland D. Case, *THE ROTARIAN* for March, 1952.

†† See *So I Said, 'Let's Sing!'* by Harry L. Ruggles, as told to Leland D. Case, *THE ROTARIAN* for February, 1952.

‡ See *My Friend Harry Ruggles—'Oldest' Rotarian*, by Charles A. Newton, *THE ROTARIAN* for February, 1955.

and just about all over the United States of America. Even though space won't permit my reporting on all these Conventions, still I can skim off some of the topmost moments, memories that really stand out.

Take the Kansas City meeting in 1918. The U.S.A. had entered World War I. Patriotism and loyalty for the Allies ran deep. Several members of the U. S. Cabinet addressed the sessions. On the light side I remember that the hit song in Kansas City was *I'm a Little Prairie Flower*, which some people even wanted to make the official song of Rotary.

But the great moment of the Kansas City Convention was the presentation of the Stars and Stripes. British delegate Andrew Home-Morton had just placed the Union Jack in its position. On the warm impulse of the moment, he kissed the U. S. banner and waved it aloft. The whole wartime assemblage rose in a storm of emotional applause.

There's something about flags—something more than the cloth and dye—that stirs all of us. The parade of flags from Rotary lands is now a Rotary institution. It was started at the Edinburgh Convention of 1921—one I've already nominated as the "best-all-round." On opening night 25 young people carried the national standards of Rotary lands in a pageant.

Edinburgh, of course, was our first host city outside the borders of the U.S.A. The first host city on the Continent of Europe was Ostend, Belgium, in 1927. The major moment at the latter reunion was the appearance of Albert, King of the Belgians. He made a grand talk, even referring to his own Rotary membership (he said he had "no competition in classification"). I remember that T. J. Rees of Great Britain wanted to make a color photograph of the King—"T. J." had even marked a spot for his picture. But when His Majesty arrived, "T. J." was so unnerved he lost his chance to squeeze the bulb!

The third European Convention—Vienna, 1931—was certainly lavish. It was like one great operetta. We heard a concert of Strauss waltzes; we saw Composer Franz Lehar himself conduct the 25th-anniversary performance of *The Merry Widow*. Castles and museums were opened to us. And the great dinner and ball lasted all night. Yet the greatest moment of all came when Frenchman Maurice Duperray grasped the hand of German Geheimrat Otto Fischer to pledge friendship in Rotary. What an ovation!

Of course, European meetings can create a few problems for the English-speaking Rotarians. That's part of the fun. In Nice, in 1937, I remember, Alabaman Algernon ("Algie") Blair had trouble ordering breakfast one morn-

ing. In his best French he asked for two eggs. A little later the puzzled waiter brought him two coat hangers. That incident ranks in my memory right along with the great flower parade in that Riviera city!

Our most recent European Convention, of course, was Paris, 1953. If you were among the 10,000 people from 76 countries who got there, you don't need my reminder that it was great. Where else could we have seen the ballet and the lights and the fireworks in a setting like Neptune's Basin at Versailles?

Canada has been host to Rotary for two Conventions, both times (in 1924 and 1942) in Toronto. Never was a Rotary city more magnificently decorated than Toronto in 1924. And on opening night, 20,000 people saw the pageant which told the story of the 100 years of peace between Canada and its southern neighbor. The stage setting resembled a giant stained-glass window. The Royal Mounted Dragoons paraded: a steam calliope accompanied our singing. A rare evening, and a rousing Convention.

FOUR times Rotary has gone to Latin America for Conventions, and these have all been among the best. No one who went to Mexico City in 1935 or 1952 will forget the dinner parties in the homes of our hosts. That reminds me of a story from 1935. One Rotarian's lady was undecided about accepting the dinner invitation. "How do I know I'll like the house?" she asked a Mexican friend. "Decide for yourself," was the answer. "You are going to the home of our Foreign Minister." She went!

I've a feeling that memories of these dinner parties will promote international understanding long after Convention business is forgotten!

The Havana Convention of 1940 was especially beautiful—and particularly a view of the House of Friendship brilliantly lighted at night. You could see the illuminated Rotary emblem on top from all parts of the city.

Rio de Janeiro was host in 1948 to the first Convention in the Southern

Hemisphere. To solve the hotel-room problem, a number of the visitors stayed aboard their ships in the magnificent Rio harbor. Flowers, music—it was thoroughly enjoyable.

Maybe I've seemed to slight the cities of my own country. Well, I haven't meant to, because many of the best have been held in the U.S.A. My own favorite all-round U. S. Convention was Denver, 1926. The greatest spectacle was a Wild West show with hundreds of cavalymen and Indians from various tribes. That, too, was the year that Walter Jenkins, of Texas, began his Rotary Convention career of song leading.

I know my Rotary friends from overseas were awed by the two Conventions in Detroit—and where else could you see such automotive exhibitions? Then there was the great New York Convention of 1949: it had the greatest array of entertainment celebrities, the largest attendance, and, I hazard a guess, the biggest space in the press.

A completely singular Convention was the one marking Rotary's Silver Anniversary in 1930. Like the Golden one this year, it was held in Chicago. For it, there was an unparalleled moment when 14 of the early Rotarians marched across the stage on opening night. The men who had started Rotary! As a man, the whole assemblage rose.

Of course, I'm a fun maker. Whenever I am, that's the place to enjoy life. Well, in spite of the world-wide depression (or maybe because of it), everybody had that spirit in Boston in 1933. More than once the presiding officer had to call us down so we would get back to work!

Everybody remembers Rotary Conventions for different reasons. Personal reasons. And that's only natural. Take Cleveland, 1925. I remember it especially because that's the time I first met Herbert J. Taylor, Rotary's present President. "Herb" was a mighty happy man: he had just made a hole-in-one at golf!

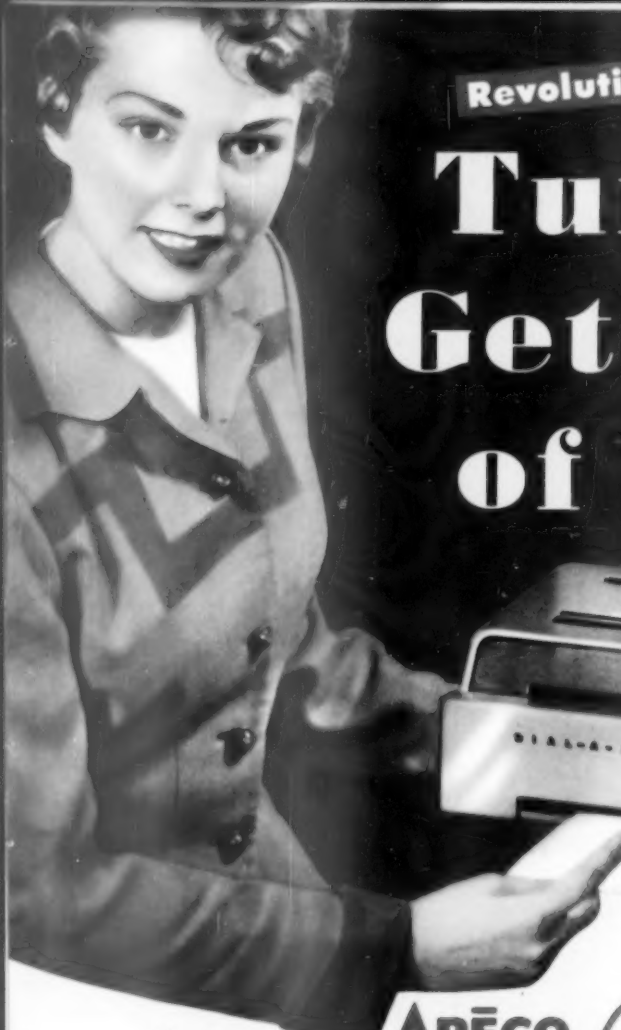
For similar reasons you may recall the 1954 Convention in that wonderful city of Seattle, when 2,500 Conventions farthest from home had supper in the homes of 265 Seattle Rotarians and other citizens who opened their homes—just as had been done in Mexico City in 1935. Or any of the four Conventions Atlantic City has hosted. Or perhaps those war-shrunk Conventions when travel rules permitted only a handful of people to attend. Whatever one you liked particularly, I can agree with you. From the vantage point of 83 years—including attendance at every Convention since Rotary became international—I can truthfully say that no two have been alike, and they've all been wonderful!



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Your Letters

[Continued from page 2]

extra needed cash. But how about the housework? There is still a lot of it. I took care of a baby for a few days and at a rough estimate I would say that three nurses working eight-hour shifts are about adequate for a baby. When you add the attention a 4-year-old needs, which I would say is about 14 hours a day (he sleeps the rest of the time), and helping with Cub Scout projects, sewing on buttons, being a pal, etc., to older children, you can soon build up adequate care to fantastic hours.

To cut down on the car and television is unthinkable. To have dad work longer hours and earn more money that way is going back to the horse-and- buggy age of slave labor. So it seems to me that dad will have to help with the housework in so far as possible. Much of the work done in the home is the most important work there is, even though there is no reward in money for doing it.

Defense for Doctors

From RALPH E. LYNE, *Rotarian Automobile-Parts Wholesaler Taylor, Michigan*

The article *If I Were a Doctor*—, by Stuart Keate [THE ROTARIAN for April], was well written. However, I do not agree that "all health is public." I feel my ill health or lack of health in a very private way. To my knowledge, no one has established a true public sense of feeling for any individual's personal pains.

While doctors need no one to come to their defense, as their record speaks magnificently for their profession, I believe any doctor deserves all the "Cadillacs and Chris-Crafts," and other necessities and luxuries of life he can purchase with the financial rewards he has received for personal services rendered to those who freely selected him to care for their most highly prized possession—life and health.

A Doctor's Answer

By ARTHUR A. MICKEL, M.D., *Rotarian Physician and Surgeon Cassville, Missouri*

There is no profession that looks at its own members as critically as does ours, with a view to correcting our deficiencies. And this was true before the appearance in the past several years of so many anti-doctor articles in the press. I would like to ask Rotarian Stuart Keate if he doesn't think that the matter with our public relations, at least partly, is that journalists have taken up this cry against doctors for something sensational to write about? [See *If I Were a Doctor*—, THE ROTARIAN for April.] I feel sure the journalists of a generation ago could have created just as much sensationalism by writing against the guy who, being dead now and with his faults forgotten, is affectionately referred to as good Ol' Doc. I do appreci-

Rotary Foundation Contributions

THE cablegram began this way: "As goodwill greetings on the Golden Day, ten dollars a member are on the way. To the benefit of the Rotary Foundation, for Golden goodwill operation." It had come to Rotary's Central Office from the Rotary Club of Oslo, Norway, and with it a check for \$1,240. As a Golden Anniversary project, Oslo, like hundreds of other Clubs heeding the suggestion of Rotary's President, Herbert J. Taylor, had become a 100 percent contributor to the Foundation, as listed in THE ROTARIAN for May.

Other Clubs are becoming 100 percenters two, three, four, and five times over. These will be listed in an early issue.

Since the report in the May issue of Rotary Clubs that have contributed to the Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member, 86 additional Clubs had at presstime become 100 percenters. This brought the total number of 100 percent Clubs to 3,972. As of April 15, 1955, \$311,091 had been received since July 1, 1954. The latest contributors (with membership) are:

AUSTRALIA
Ashfield (34); Randwick (41); Rockdale (45); Geraldton (38); Rockhampton (66).

BELGIUM
Bruges (35).

CANADA
St. Jerome, Que. (50); Fenelon Falls, Ont. (35); Fruitvale, B. C. (21); Essex, Ont. (35); St. Thomas, Ont. (35).

DENMARK
Slagelse (41); Randers (63); Viborg (39); Glostrup (25).

FRANCE
Moulins (31); St. Etienne (85).

GERMANY
Munich-Gladbach (63); Düsseldorf (47); Hanover (49); Sonderborg (32).

INDIA
Indore (64).

ITALY
Bolzano (48); Crema (32); Rome (162); Sassari (41); Verona (63).

JAPAN
Nakatsu (21); Ishinomaki (30).

NEW ZEALAND
Petone (41).

NORWAY
Trondheim (58).

PAKISTAN
Chittagong (29); Dacca (41).

SWEDEN
Alingsas (43); Bengtsfors (24); Gallivare (37).

THE NETHERLANDS
's Hertogenbosch (21); Hoogezand-Sappemeer (21); Epe (24).

UNITED STATES
Otego, N. Y. (34); Nesquehoning, Pa. (16); Molalla, Oreg. (24); Storm Lake, Iowa (43); Mountain Home, Ark. (48); Bridgeville, Pa. (30); Arco, Idaho (20); Port Isabel, Tex. (29); South Shore (Staten Island), N. Y. (21); Shaw, Miss. (17); Decatur, Ala. (100); Potsdam, N. Y. (81); Hamlin, Tex. (33); Carlisle, Ky. (22); Grayson, Ky. (26); Williamstown, Ky. (25); Lake Arrowhead, Calif. (32); Pemberton, N. J. (35); Eldred, Pa. (24); Auburndale, Fla. (58); La Grange, Ind. (46); Punta Gorda, Fla. (17); Independence, La. (13); Drew, Miss. (32); Maryville, Mo. (48); North Spokane, Wash. (28); Bay City, Mich. (127); Caro, Mich. (51); Chesaning, Mich. (41); Saginaw, Mich. (102); Winchester, Ky. (44); Merrick, N. Y. (36); Calais, Me. (28); Seminole, Tex. (36); Greencastle, Ind. (58); Mercer, Pa. (49); Sparta, Ill. (47); Mayo, Fla. (16); Georgetown, Ky. (58); Florence, Ky. (16); Pineville, Ky. (24); Steele, Mo. (19); Brandywine, Del. (21); Allapattah, Fla. (21); Millersburg, Ky. (25); Ocala, Fla. (89); Amherst, Va. (29).



Syracuse, N. Y., joins the 70-odd 200 percent Clubs as Lester J. Norcross (left) presents President Herbert J. Taylor with a check for \$4,200. Looking on are Cecil J. Crego (center), Club President, and Past Governor Clare Russell.

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ate the charitable tone of Stuart Keate's article and we do need more of that. Ol' Dobbin may bring back nostalgic memories, too, but I don't think the modern patient would exchange his present doctor for Ol' Doc any sooner than he would exchange his present conveyance for a horse and buggy.

There are many good points in Rotarian Keate's article, but some of the improvements he suggests, while being desirable, will be absolutely impossible of attainment unless this question of doctor-patient relationship is looked at as a two-sided proposition. We doctors are being told continually and in no uncertain terms how we must do in order to have the confidence of our patients. How helpful it would be if journalists of Rotarian Keate's ability and standing would undertake to educate the public in things it could do to enable doctors to render the service it wants and deserves!

Briefly, here are a few:

1. When possible, make an appointment and keep it or let your doctor know if you can't.
2. When calling the office, say who you are and if possible speak with the secretary. She can save your time and the doctor's in many instances.
3. If a house call is necessary, let the office know before quitting time and not after the doctor has gone home.
4. Don't shop around, except long enough to find yourself a doctor who suits you and the needs of your family. Then stay with him.
5. Know which day your doctor takes off and ask him or tell him whom you will get in case you are in trouble that day.
6. Advise the doctor if you would like consultation so he can arrange it. Also send a resume of your case, X rays

which you may have had taken, etc. Thus time—and money—can be saved for both doctor and patient.

We need people like Rotarian Keate on our side to help us to give better service to the people we have dedicated our lives to serve.

Shorten the Introduction

Urges WALTER E. ROBI, Rotarian
Coal Wholesaler

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

This is Sunday afternoon and I have spent it reading THE ROTARIAN for April. While all the articles are good, especially reference to my friend Jim Davidson [see *Rotary down the Decades*, page 16]. I wish to comment on *Take a Page from Liverpool*, in the *Rotary Reporter* department.

The idea brought out there of expressing appreciation to the speaker is a happy thought and other Clubs could follow through on the suggestion. The speaker should be gratified to receive the card of appreciation for his speech. However, has anyone ever mentioned some of the long-winded introductions given speakers? Some of these introductions take five minutes, sometimes even more. They start with where the speaker was born, then where he was educated, what he does, etc., and you can see the speaker's face getting redder all the time.

Why not say, "Mr. Edwin Booth will speak to us on 'How to Be a Good Rotarian,' and I take pleasure in introducing Mr. Booth," or "Rotarian Ed Booth," if he is a Rotarian?

As a general rule, a speaker knows his subject and many times the one introducing him drags out the introduction so that there is nothing left for the speaker to say—and very little time left in which to say it.

BRIDGES

There are so many Bridges one recalls:

That scary, wobbly Bridge across the falls;
That steel-laced Bridge that spans the Golden Gate,
That Bridge of Dreams where all is well with fate.

That old covered Bridge we pay a toll to cross,
That Bridge of Forgetfulness of opportunities lost;
That Bridge of Memory reaching back across the years,
Even that Bridge we crossed before we reached it—in our fears.

That oriental Bridge where we can make our wish,
For future happiness and marital bliss;
That somber legendary Bridge of Sighs,
Where peace and joy and all hope dies.

That Rotary Golden Bridge of fifty years
Promoting understanding and calming nations' fears.
That Bridge of Hope—the rainbow in the sky
Heaven's lovely ribbon—a promise from on High.

And when we face life's last dark Bridge of Time—
May we cross bravely, Lord, our hand in Thine.

—ROBERT BRUCE YOUNG, JR.
Rotarian, Hollywood, Calif.

THE ROTARIAN

Rotary—1946-55

[Continued from page 13]

civic improvements, and a thousand needs for the old as well as the young were taken up with an avidity which demonstrated that the hearts of Rotarians the world over were ready and willing. Following tradition, these Community Service activities varied widely with the needs: in general, the Clubs freely exercised their sovereignties. In some areas the vital need was to re-establish schools, hospitals, and other buildings devastated by war; and even in many cases to furnish the means to keep people alive. Sick children were a special concern hereabouts, as also was occupational counselling for young people in a period when the business world was being recast wholesale in many parts.

The continued popularity of the Rotary Foundation Fellowships brought its own problems. As the money flowed in, especially after the death of Paul Harris, there arose the question as to whether only the *interest* should be spent, or whether under certain circumstances the *corpus* also could be used. When the question became acute, steps were taken to approach the donors, and the result was emphatic. Looking around at the devastated world, they replied almost with one voice that they desired the *whole* of the money to be expended—there and then. They felt there never could be greater or more urgent need, and had no desire that their money should lie in chancery against a rainy day which never could be "wetter" than those early after-war years. It was therefore enacted that the corpus itself could be used, subject to a proviso that any spending of it was to depend on specific votes by Convention, by the Board, and by the Trustees, respectively. This remains present-day policy.

In these changing times emphasis was laid upon what were described as the rich fields of Vocational and International Service. Never could the state of the world have made more manifest the need for labor in such fields. And much pioneer work was accomplished, whilst many old practices were made new.

During the San Francisco Convention (1947) a memorial service to the late Paul Harris was held, at which it was aptly observed that he needed no monuments of marble or stone to mark his life. Existing at that time were more than 6,000 Rotary Clubs, with 300,000 members in 76 countries dedicated to international friendship, and to high principles of service. These were rightly regarded as a perpetual monument to Paul's genius and vision.

The Board proclaimed in principle that the International Assembly is the most essential meeting in Rotary Inter-

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national administration, and more and more emphasis has been laid down the years upon this unique annual gathering. Here are assembled the incoming Governors from all over the world, and for a period of eight or nine days they live and eat and talk together within what must be one of the most striking atmospheres for promoting international understanding.

The growing importance of UNESCO caused our movement to publish and widely circulate its much-proclaimed book *In the Minds of Men*. It contained the text of the Constitution of UNESCO and offered many suggestions to give it practical usefulness in a world of widely differing ideas and ideals. Many complimentary responses were received from Rotarians and non-Rotarians, including Governments and diplomats.

In 1948 the Annual Convention was held in Rio de Janeiro. This first Convention in the Southern Hemisphere was a unique and picturesque success, there being 7,511 registrations.

Through 1946-47-48 and afterward a Fund still operated for emergency relief to war-affected Rotarians and members of their immediate families. It is not usual policy for Rotary to administer relief to its own members, but here were thousands of cases where the need was stark and overwhelming, and once again Rotarians were found eager to help those who could not properly help themselves.

The need for publicity was immense while the world conditions were changing so comprehensively, and Rotary's Magazine (*THE ROTARIAN* in English and *REVISTA ROTARIA* in Spanish) has played a grand and growing part while all this recent Rotary history has been enacted. Material by many of the world's foremost writers has appeared on every conceivable subject which might affect thought and emotions in the major affairs, and too much praise cannot be recorded for the part the Magazine has played—and must continue to play—in the development of our world movement. Without it, Rotary would be largely tongue-tied and its articulation weak. Much of its work would then go for naught because any movement, like a democratic Government, can act only as far as public opinion permits. *THE ROTARIAN* and *REVISTA ROTARIA* today have monthly circulations of 315,000 and 38,000, respectively.

Amongst other activities in these reshaping years, successive Boards laid emphasis upon maintaining high standards in the organization of Rotary Clubs, and on developing real Rotarians rather than of merely securing more Clubs and members. To this end, the appropriate Committees have been increasingly cautioned to examine critically the qualifications of proposed charter members. This emphasis on quality rather than

quantity should be a *sine qua non*; but can we be satisfied that in our haste we have always builded soundly? This is not a question of social or business status. Have we any large proportion of members who do not understand—or are not interested in—the fundamental principles? On the answer in general largely rests the hope for the next half century.

In 1948 the old European Advisory Committee was reconstituted, and now functions freely as the European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Advisory Committee (ENAEMAC). The same year witnessed a decision that from the Autumn of 1949 women students as well as men would be eligible for Foundation Fellowships. The original principle remains that none need be related to Rotarians.

ANOTHER heated and continuing controversy arose just after World War II. Many expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the procedure for nominating the President of Rotary International, and the controversies year after year were long and loud and sometimes fierce. Many Rotarians realized there was a need for some change in a procedure introduced just before the War, but year after year it had proved impossible to satisfy everybody. Fortunately, even the fiercest controversialists are usually at pains to explain that while they criticize the procedure, they agree in general with the selections which have emerged from it. Here, all in all, is perhaps one of the most excellent traits of democratic procedure: people are in the main reasonably satisfied so long as they have the right to speak their minds.

Public opinion varied down the years in its outlook on the United Nations, but the maintained faith of Rotary has been justified by the history of the decade. In December, 1948, the General Assembly of the U. N. adopted its Declaration of Human Rights. This synchronized with Rotary policy (especially as emphasized at the Havana Convention in 1940*) and copies of the United Nations Declaration, with comments, were mailed by Rotary International all over the world. It was perhaps the first general distribution of the Declaration, and certainly it was ahead of official distribution by most of the Governments concerned.

In 1949 the 40th Annual Convention in New York City assembled a record gathering—15,958 Rotarians and their families from 64 countries. Here was produced a striking example of our great opportunity in the realm of publicity. Never could a similar activity have been more widely noticed across the world as a whole.

Another activity to stake a new claim

*See page 53, *THE ROTARIAN* for May, 1955.

in these swift-moving years has been the Rotary Institute, attended voluntarily by Rotarians (present or past officers) who attend at their own expense. Although these are unofficial meetings, the administration has helped recently to get them better organized and to formulate agendas interesting to those who attend, and helpful to the successive Boards who consider their reported conclusions or recommendations. The freshened Institute has fully justified the Board's confidence.

The Board in 1950 arranged that Regional Conferences be resumed periodically for promoting acquaintance and understanding inside the separate regions, and for providing a forum for the exchange of ideas, as provided by the By-Laws. The regions tentatively suggested were: Pacific; Caribbean-Gulf of Mexico; Asia; South America; Europe, North Africa, Eastern Mediterranean Region. It was agreed that financial appropriations be made for assistance in planning. Subsequently the Board authorized a Conference for the Europe, North Africa, Eastern Mediterranean Region in 1954. This proved an outstanding success with an attendance of 1,660. For 1956 a Pacific Conference and for 1957 a Caribbean-Gulf of Mexico Conference are already approved.

THE Convention accepted in principle the conducting of an advisory Council on Legislation only every other year. This principle was subsequently embodied in legislation in 1954, thus providing more time for the pre-convention consideration of proposed legislation. There had been an increasing demand for the Council to become the final legislative body, but apparently the time for this has not yet arrived. The recent legislation provides for the Clubs of each District to elect their own representatives to the Council, and this obviously means increased confidence and more interest in the Council by the Clubs.

Along all the years the movement associated itself with the Boys and Girls Week Advisory Committee in its efforts to promote the general interests of young people. These indeed are activities in which Rotarians have always been interested, hence there was no hesitation in cooperating. It may safely be prophesied that as long as Rotary exists the constituent sovereign Clubs will remain specially interested in young people, and prepared to help in every conceivable way.

Nine o'clock the morning of May 9, 1951, was memorable. It was then announced that the total in new money contributed to the Rotary Foundation since the death of Paul Harris in January, 1947, had just reached 2 million dollars. The far-back Convention of 1938 approved the raising of such an

JUNE, 1955

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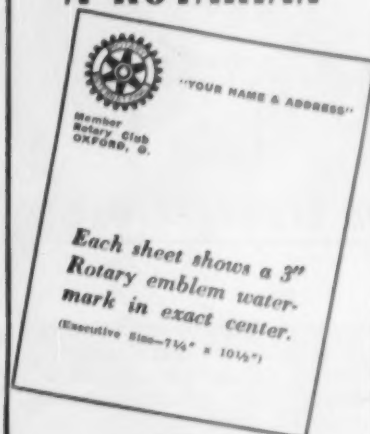


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amount, but the war had intervened. Now, however, the promise had been made good.

The Fellowships naturally vary in expenditures because the recipients have often unusual travel, and university costs differ. However, the average individual grant today is \$2,500. Universities and others in close contact with our Fellows constantly testify to their very high standards of knowledge and public spirit.

From the very beginning of the Foundation itself in 1917 to the end of March, 1955, the total amount voluntarily subscribed was \$3,900,000.

The program of Rotary is so broad, and the interests of the Clubs so varied, that it has been necessary for Rotary International down the years to issue great masses of literature, for which 21 languages have been used in greater or lesser degree. *Brief Facts about Rotary* alone has been translated into 18 languages. Most of this literature is prepared exclusively for the Clubs, but certain items are so unique that there is an ever-increasing demand for them from organizations and individuals other than members. Here is one important way in which the influence of Rotary extends beyond the membership.

One publication, *Service Is My Business* (64 pages), has been in constant demand both in and out of the movement. This indeed has become almost the "bible" in Vocational Service, and has been translated into many languages.

Successive Boards have been united in their desire that Clubs should release territory so as to permit the formation of additional Clubs within their trade centers. By May, 1951, there were 188 Rotary Clubs in 47 cities across the world which had so acted; today the numbers are 287 and 122, respectively. Here is extension in first-class form, with abundant scope for still more.

The Four-Way Test* has now been translated into French, Danish, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish, Japanese, German, and Marathi. The Test has become a recognized part of Rotary's program.

It was announced in 1951 that after five years of operation, with Foundation Fellows selected from 42 countries, the program had attracted the special attention of educators, international study groups, and Government officials all over the free world. They see in this scheme unlimited possibilities for training young men and women to think and act in a world sense. These talented and travelled Fellows continue increasingly to shed their influence among people and countries after college is finished. It is indeed only then that they begin

* 1. Is it the truth? 2. Is it fair to all concerned? 3. Will it build goodwill and better friendships? 4. Will it be beneficial to all concerned?

to provide the real dividends. Rotary International recognizes this and provides funds whereby some of them are selected to carry their gathered ideas to wider circles than their own home areas.

A fundamental change came in 1951, when the four Objects of Rotary became one. The principles remained untouched, but the previously separate Objects became four avenues of the one Object of service.

It was urged repeatedly that each Rotarian, wherever located, should help, working as an individual, to create a well-informed public opinion. Nothing new—but very cogent to an organization with 400,000 men listening at 8,500 platforms every week. A Rotary Club

FULLNESS of knowledge always and necessarily means some understanding of the depths of our ignorance, and that is always conducive to both humility and reverence.

—Robert A. Millikan
Late American Physicist

may properly provide a forum for the presentation of public questions. Where such questions are controversial, it is recognized that all sides should be adequately presented.

The Convention of 1952 was held in Mexico City with 6,804 registrations, with historic pageantry, and much vigorously debated legislation. The per capita tax was increased from \$4.50 to \$6; the serving term for Directors was increased to two years; past service and senior active members were released under prescribed circumstances from attendance requirements; initial steps were authorized for new headquarters' premises; and much other important business was transacted. A proposed two-year term for District Governors was withdrawn by the Board.

A recent change of much importance has been to make the Foundation Fellowships Committee responsible also for international student exchange in order to cooperate in the furtherance of international student projects financed by Clubs and Districts. Here have been opened out fresh prospects for the years ahead, especially at undergraduate level. Rotarians everywhere are deeply impressed by the results of helping youth to spend time in countries other than their own, and there will be many developments in this connection in the second half century. ENAEMAC in particular has interested itself in the exchange of youth and this augurs well for much-troubled Europe and the Near East.

The Rotary Foundation during the decade has granted 14 Research Fellowships to highly qualified adult specialists in medicine, social sciences, and education in order that they might have the great advantage of working elsewhere for a period in the realms in which they are already of high stature. The aim has been to bring them up to date with the purpose that, upon returning to their home lands, they will make the knowledge thus acquired available to their compatriots.

Intercountry Committees, so popular in many areas before the War, have been reintroduced, and the Board has repeatedly given them every possible encouragement.

Transcending almost everything during and immediately before the last year of the half century have been the preparations for celebrating the 50th Anniversary. The methods and projects have been almost as varied as the Clubs themselves and the traditions under which they operate. What has been done in this connection is a great story by itself; it is sufficient here to state that many Clubs are greatly enriched in spirit because of what they have organized by way of celebration. And many other institutions and people have benefited from the projects set up to mark in concrete fashion this eventful year. Rotary International itself prepared and issued world-wide on February 23, 1955, a film, *The Great Adventure*, which illustrates Rotary principles in pictorial form. This was a difficult objective, but it succeeded well enough to satisfy most.

AS THIS final chapter is written, the Anniversary Convention draws near, and it is right and proper that it is scheduled for Chicago, where the four pioneers met in the long years ago.

And after the Golden Anniversary Convention, what then? Have we still the pioneering spirit of old? Or have we too large a proportion of men who are content just to belong? Each can only answer for himself.

This record here concluding will demonstrate that much has been accomplished, much of which the movement can be rightly proud. All in all the public, as our judges, would probably accept that we can be satisfied without complacency. But A.D. 2005 will be a very different age, and we really embark upon that age around July, 1955. We need all our faith, all our vigor, and maybe a steadfast determination to remain permanently unsatisfied—for only reasonable discontent will carry us successfully into and beyond the land of great promise which, under certain circumstances, could become the land of lost hopes.

*Lord God of Hosts;
Be with us yet;
Lest we forget!*

JUNE, 1955

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Federal Aid to Education?

Yes!—National Government Must Share—Says Edgar Fuller

(Continued from page 14)

to prevent such neglect of the national welfare and security must be achieved.

The Federal Government must join the State-local team for obvious reasons. A few years ago the States and localities collected 75 percent of all taxes; now the Federal Government has reduced the State-local share below 25 percent. As the national income has increased 300 percent since 1939, local property taxes have increased comparatively little. The local property tax is inadequate for raising the funds necessary for the schools because it no longer closely reflects the national income.

During the 1930-1950 period, the dilemma of public-school support was met by increasing the States' share approximately one percent each year; now the averages for the country are about 55 percent local, 42 percent State, and 3 percent Federal. The increases in State aid during the 1930-1950 period supplemented local property taxes enough to keep schools running only because the number of pupils decreased during those years. Now State aid is more difficult to get, and property taxes cannot educate 49 percent more children in a decade, not to mention the huge capital expenses necessary to build the required new schools.

One little understood aspect of the current situation is the way even those State and local funds which the schools might otherwise have are skimmed off by matching funds offered in huge amounts by the Federal Government for public assistance, health and rehabilitation services, hospital and highway construction, and other services. These Federal matching funds tap the national income through the Federal income tax and drain off State and local funds to match them. The schools lose both ways—first, because they receive no Federal funds; secondly, because State and local funds the schools would otherwise receive must be used to match Federal funds for other services.

Let us illustrate how this Federal discrimination against education works. Let us think of a local government unit of low economic capacity in which public services of all kinds are needed. Suppose this governmental unit were able to float \$500,000 worth of bonds for capital improvements of one kind or another and that hospitals, roads, and schools are competing for the funds. Under the present Federal laws, the choices are a 1½-million-dollar hospital, one million dollars' worth of roads, or a \$500,000 school. This is be-

cause the Federal Government will match the hospital funds two to one, the highway funds on a 50-50 basis, and the school funds not at all. Needing all these facilities, the Federal incentives against the use of limited State or local funds for construction of schools are strong indeed.

But even this is not the worst feature of the Federal discrimination against education in favor of highways and other services. In case of economic depression, Federal funds would preserve matched funds and the schools would be the first to be cut. They must be placed in a position of equality with other public services so that they can compete equally for State and local funds without both direct and indirect discrimination against them by Federal matching funds favoring their competitors.

3. Federal Control of Education. Along with the issue of public funds for private schools, the fear of Federal control of education has accounted for the defeat of so-called "Federal aid" for many years. These objections to the Federal-aid bills were widely regarded as plausible because the proposed Federal funds would be available for current and recurring expenses of education, such as teacher salaries, school supplies, and pupil transportation. School-construction bills now before the Congress would not suffer these handicaps; the Federal funds would necessarily be for public schools only, and no Federal influence could touch the educational programs later to be conducted in the school plants constructed.

LET us be doubly certain on the Federal-control issue. Under the current proposals, Federal school-construction funds would go to the States for administration by the States. Standards and procedures for construction would be as at present in State and local hands. Local communities in the States would cooperate with the States on school construction as they do now, the change being merely that Federal funds would supplement State and local funds to make more school construction possible. No Federal official would go below the State level under the legislation favored by the leading educators, educational associations, and citizens' organizations. All fiscal reporting to the Federal Government would be done by the States.

Once a building were completed, the local district would be free to conduct its educational program under exactly

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the same conditions as at present. Whatever may have been believed about proposals of the past for general "Federal aid," there is no possibility of Federal controls over the local programs of instruction under the widely supported construction-aid bills now before the Congress.

4. Concrete Proposals. There are two basic types of Federal school-construction legislation pending in Congress. The type approved by experts in educational finance, education associations, and most citizens' groups is represented by the bi-partisan Kearns-Bailey-Humphrey-Ives proposal. These and similar bills would authorize Federal funds for the States according to the number of children 5-17 years of age. The State educational agencies would allocate the funds to local school districts according to their relative needs, fiscal abilities, and past and present efforts to construct schools for themselves. The priorities among school districts defined by each State would make certain that the Federal funds are allocated for school construction that would not otherwise occur. School districts fully competent to construct their own schools would not be eligible for Federal funds.

UNDER this type of legislation the States would account to the Federal Government for the Federal funds. School-building standards would be left to the States and localities. There could be no Federal control over the buildings, much less any Federal control of educational programs conducted in the buildings after they have been completed. This bi-partisan legislation has been considered repeatedly in Congressional hearings for four or five years. The bill sponsored by Senator Lister Hill and several other Senators differs only in minor details.

The second type of proposal was introduced by Senator Smith and Representative Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, purportedly to implement the President's special message on education. It was hastily contrived and introduced substantially without consultation with educators knowledgeable in Federal-State administration of educational finance. Most informed educators and citizens are of the opinion that these bills would not achieve the plain intention of the President's message to Congress on February 8, 1955.

Educators are bi-partisan in their political viewpoints. They believe that the bi-partisan Kearns-Bailey-Humphrey-Ives bill is best. At the same time, however, they sincerely wish to extend their bi-partisanship in reference to the supporters of the Administration's bill. It may be possible for the Congress to salvage something from two of the bill's four sections. Its major

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provisions, however, have gained almost no educational support at all. It is believed that they would impose or lead to higher financing costs, excessive Federal and State red tape, delays caused by necessary special sessions of State legislatures in all States and court tests on constitutionality, almost no Federal financial aid, and too much Federal discretion reaching down to the local school district.

There is also a general feeling that the Administration is not on solid moral ground in requiring the States to enact special laws which are obviously devices to evade State constitutional and legal debt limits. No chief State school officer or experienced administrator in educational finance has been found who is willing to support those features of the Administration's bill which would prescribe, as a condition for participation in the Federal program, a special State agency in every State of a type that can be de-

fended for a few States as emergency measures, but which would be objectionable in a majority of the States.

The Administration's proposal fundamentally agrees with the adamant opponents of Federal funds for school construction in their desire to keep educational costs fixed on local real estate, with some aid from the States. Federal funds provided would be picaresque and the increased financial burdens of education in the next decade would be placed where they cannot be borne. The schools do not need such devious and questionable credit devices. They need funds from the same tax sources that supply billions each year to construct highways and hospitals and to pay for social security and public assistance. We need to recognize what Walter Lippmann has pointed out—that the nation is spending only one-third as much now for education in comparison with other public services as it did in 1900.

Federal Aid to Education?

No!—Schools Are Local Business—Says Burges Johnson

[Continued from page 15]

we would feel a bigger local school tax!

But there is no sense in denying that Government subsidizing of our public schools would mean eventual Government control over them. Government cannot pay for our schools without classifying them and standardizing them and then requiring them to stay within their classifications. The men and women higher-ups who would direct all this must be politically appointed. Congressional Committees must inquire whether school superintendents should be permitted to express private opinions and why Boston schools got more Government money per pupil last year than the Tallahassee schools. If the answer is that Boston needed more per pupil because of a lower average I.Q. which had to be corrected, think of the havoc that would raise!

There are, of course, a variety of Federal-aid proposals now under study. Two of these plans provide that Federal funds should be used only for the building of more schoolrooms. Some educators want this money given to State governments whether the State needs such additional funds or not. It would be apportioned according to the number of school children, so much a head. The State would then hand out the cash only to the "needy" communities within its borders. And what is a "needy" community? The moment the Federal Government officially defines the term, controls have started! Has it been a spendthrift district, or has

it suffered from "acts of God"? Has it public funds to spare? Can you imagine any town admitting that fact?

Even if the Federal Government should lend funds directly to the States, letting the States administer them without any national control, we would still have bought a peck of trouble. Then local educators, looking around their crowded classrooms, would not ask themselves, "How much do we really need?" Instead, they would wonder, "How much can we hope to get?" The questions are as different as independence and dependence.

Of course, we have a precedent. In 1862 President Lincoln signed the Morrill Act; each State received a large sum of money acquired by the sale of public lands, to be used for education—higher education. The history of our resulting land-grant colleges gives some idea of how quickly politics can be mixed with education. College presidencies became political plums, and there is at least one instance of the removal of an entire Republican faculty to be replaced by a Democratic one, or vice versa!

Undeniably the land-grant colleges have distinguished themselves in many ways, but no research has ever determined the reverse of that picture. Political pressure went into action as soon as the first one was founded, to determine where they should be located. Too many were planted not where the need for a new college was greatest, but where political pull was strongest, many

of them within a few miles of some worthy but struggling small college which was at once blighted by Government-supported competition. Centralized authority over public schools at the State level has revealed many weaknesses; at the national level it would be worse. When politics is introduced into the management of education at any level, we have at once a rot spot in a sound apple.

I have mentioned the fact that one of the powers now granted to the State by local school boards is the choosing of textbooks for use in all the State's public schools. Any benefit to village schools resulting from this has been counterbalanced by automatic instruction by teachers who have lost the tools of their own choice, and even by bribery and corruption in State "adoption."

I RECALL a conversation with the distinguished woman superintendent of schools in a large Western U. S. city. "Soon after I accepted this position," she said, "I realized that I must either yield to many political pressures or resign. After a good deal of battling with my conscience I decided to compromise. I found that the political higher-ups were greatly interested in adult education. It appealed to voters and it called for large appropriations. But from what I had seen, it didn't amount to much. So I managed to make it clear that I would throw adult education to the wolves if I could have undisputed authority over the schooling of the city's children. I must admit they have played fair with me: not even any pressure to appoint some teacher. I think our schools here are as good as any in the land; but as for our adult education, it's a racket." Politics watches for a chance to creep in at any level; but the higher the level, the greater are its rewards.

President Eisenhower is eager to have the Government do something at once for public education; and everyone who recognizes his warmheartedness and his eagerness to bring about social betterment is not at all surprised. This is closely akin to his other appeal that the voting age should be lowered to 18. His affection and admiration for the millions of boys in his armies convinced him that since they were ready to give their lives for their country, they are therefore fitted to share in making the nation's greatest decisions. But there are at least as strong arguments in favor of setting the age at 24, and requiring an intelligence test for all voters of any age.

Advocates of Government subsidy point out that school problems are no longer local but national. Metropolitan schools are being overcrowded by migrant children from rural poverty-stricken

areas. They bid us remember that of all the children in their teens living on farms in 1920, 40 percent had moved to cities within ten years. But if our large cities are not eager to grow still larger, then let them say so; instead they are inclined to vie with one another as to size, and brag about their astonishing growth in the past few decades. If, as seems to be the case, they are gainers financially by reason of increased population, let them pay for that gain by building adequate schools. The problem continues to be a local one.

A basic question is whether States and even local districts have exhausted all opportunities to raise sufficient money to educate their own children. The reliable *New York Times* on February 25, 1955, published an interesting commentary on this point. According to the *Times*, a commission including such highly regarded educators as Dr. Adam S. Bennion, of Salt Lake City, and the Federal Commissioner of Education, Samuel H. Brownell, had made a confidential study of the problem. They were "unable to find a State which cannot afford to make more money available for schools."

Neglected and badly administered schools aren't necessarily the best ones to reward with cash. Neither are the school systems with bad credit. One of the current aid proposals would have the Federal Government buy the bonds of local school authorities—or at least those bonds that would be hard to sell in the regular bond market. No one can tell how that program would work in practice. But is it sensible to make easy loans to any organization with a doubtful credit rating? Aren't we tempting people to borrow more than they can repay? If they default, aren't we inviting a Federal receivership—with all the controls all receivers must impose?

The farther away we get from the sound of the school bell, and the individual family checkbook, the less personal our education system will become. And education is an individual and highly personal experience. It is a child and a teacher, and a wisely supervised school playground. Fundamentally it is nothing more than that.

One answer to all this argument sounds fantastic, but it is at least sound in theory. If schools all over the country are too few and too badly equipped because their districts cannot afford to put any more money into the education of the children within their boundaries, then by all means let Uncle Sam come to their aid—but not by purchasing any right to school supervision or control. Let him instead assume the cost of other town utilities which are less personal and more nearly his business, such as roads and town lighting

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and town policing. All roads and lights and police are of benefit to thousands of citizens of other communities who drive through the district. But note this limitation: all such Federal or State aid for roads and lights and highway policing would be withheld from any community of whatever size which did not immediately add an equal amount to its school budget, to raise teaching salaries or improve classrooms, or both.

The law would define the school budget as the average annual amount spent by each district during the past five years, including repairs.

By such a round-about device our towns would be assured of decent roads, adequate lighting and policing, and an increased expenditure for their schools, without any surrender of local authority over the children's schooling. Uncle Sam, on the other hand, would find

himself facing less trouble and expense than if he undertook responsibility for the nation's schools, as would surely happen if he subsidized them. He would benefit by improved commercial traffic over rural roads, by reduction in highway accidents, and by keeping several hundred thousand schoolteachers out of his hair.

There is of course another sane alternative. Extend the practice of centralized schools wherever some district is seriously below par, as widely as possible by lending these enlarged school districts money at the lowest possible rates. At the same time empower such enlarged school districts to seize, impound, and offer at public sale any television set or any motorcar not essential for the transaction of business, or any other nonessential luxury from any citizen delinquent in the payment of his school tax.

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THERE are employers and employees—and then there is E. Claiborne Robins, manufacturer of ethical pharmaceuticals and a member of the Rotary Club of Richmond, Va.

As head of a 75-year-old concern which was founded by his grandfather, Rotarian Robins believes that "fun must be part of the job, too." So at odd intervals he provides his employees—stenographers, file clerks, young men on the production line—with the "makings" of fun, such as an all-expense trip for 100 of them to Florida for five days. Or there was the time he bundled all his employees onto a train and shepherded them to New York City for a dinner and theater party, plus a \$100 check for each to go shopping. Or when he sent

the Christmas bonuses to the wives of 186 medical-service representatives and executives with a note that "few men can be truly successful without the inspiration of a fine wife."

Maybe these are only typical of the reasons why Rotarian Robins' business is one of the fastest growing in the U. S. South—but there's also another: his own imaginative generosity. A year ago he picked up the \$250,000 tab for the First Western Hemisphere Conference of the World Medical Association. More than 600 physicians from 20 American nations as well as from every State in the Union met in Richmond for an exchange of ideas—and helped Rotarian Robins celebrate his firm's 75th birthday



It's a dip in the ocean for Rotarian Claiborne Robins and two co-workers.

200 Million Honors

[Continued from page 17]

of stamps commemorating an event. There are even some nations that *never* issue commemoratives, except for events involving the nation itself. England, for example, has issued less than a dozen stamps of this kind in more than a century of postal operation. Its most recent commemorative was the coronation of Queen Elizabeth.

In France the Bureau of Posts receives hundreds of requests each year for commemoratives, but actually issues only 25 or so. In the United States the postal authorities have received as many as 3,000 requests in a year, but usually approve no more than six or eight. Think of that!—out of thousands of requests for commemoratives, the U. S. Post Office included Rotary's Golden Anniversary as one of the few occasions it would honor in 1955! Two bills were introduced in the United States Congress proposing a Rotary stamp, one by a Kansas Senator, the other by a member of the House of Representatives who is a Rotarian of Englewood, New Jersey.

Whatever be the system, I can affirm that it is not an easy job to obtain from any Government a special stamp. You have to plan long in advance, and if you are thrown out by the door, you must come back by the window. When eventually you have drawn a favorable decision, you have to deal with the postal administration and all the different offices which have their word to say about the design, the engraver, the date and place of the first-day issue, and so on down the line. It takes perseverance in reaching the goal—and much courage.

For all these reasons, large credit must be given to the many, many Rotarians who have worked with their own Governments for the issuance of the Rotary commemoratives. I know many of them personally and well—friends in Algeria, Belgium, Cuba, Egypt, Nicaragua, The Philippines, and so on. I do not know them all. But I can and do, in behalf of all my fellow Rotarians, thank and congratulate every one. To all, those known and unknown to me, I say, "Bravo! You have served Rotary well."

Now, tens of thousands of other Rotarians are serving Rotary well by using these stamps, by providing beautiful Rotary cachets or designed envelopes as a background for them, by arranging and paying for Rotary cancellation blocks such as "Service above Self" with which the local post office cancels the day's mail, by collecting the stamps, by putting on Rotary Club programs which tell of them, by many other ways,

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so these stamps will keep in circulation for years to come, particularly in those countries where stamps are not demonetized within one or two years. The U.S.A., for example, allows stamps to become quite old before demonetizing them.

In the heart of every philatelist, a speculator is asleep. All Rotarians who collect stamps know that the precursory set of Rotary stamps issued by Austria in 1931, when Vienna was host to Rotary's Convention, now fetches some \$20 on the stamp market, although the face value of the stamp is 2 schillings 50 groschen, or 8 cents U. S.

Now, what will become of the Golden Anniversary issues? Well, to answer that question one must know two things: Who is going to buy the stamps? How many copies of each stamp have been issued? Answering the first question: all new stamps are bought by collectors as soon as they are issued, and thousands of philatelists are subscribers to "new-issue services" offered by stamp dealers. But in the case of the Rotary stamps we have another factor: a very great number of nonphilatelic Rotarians will buy the stamps as a souvenir of the Jubilee Year.

Thus, Rotary stamps will be bought by the philatelists and Rotarians, as well as by the dealers who will stock a certain amount of them. Eventually the remainder will go to their natural destination, the postal service.

Knowing these facts, it is easy—and safe—to anticipate that a stamp of which fewer than 100,000 copies have been printed will become scarce as soon as the public sale at the post office has ended, and that its rarity, gauged by its price, will increase in inverse proportion to the number printed.

Let me cite an example or two. The U. S. 8-cent stamp may be printed up to 80 million; it will never be rare. On the other hand, one of the Honduran overprints, of which there are only 10,000 copies, is already worth \$5 on the stamp market in New York City, and may go much higher. It sold for \$1.50 at

the beginning. The Panamanian stamp with a face value of one balboa has already been sold out. It will probably be a rare and valuable stamp item.

Between these extremes—the large U. S. printing and the small Honduras run—are other Rotary issues that will be printed in moderate-sized numbers. For example: the Costa Rican stamps from 250,000 to one million; the Egyptian from 500,000 to one million; the French stamp will run to 3 million copies; and the Philippine issues will range from one to 5 million. These stamps most likely will continue to be plentiful, their prices remaining fairly level.

An aspect of the story which I have only mentioned is the first-day cancellation which, in almost every country, has been used on what are called first-day covers. Some of those covers are of real artistic value. France and the United States are two examples. They constitute a fine souvenir, but will not increase considerably in value because their market is much narrower.

BUT the value of these stamps lies not, in my humble opinion, in their scarcity—I care not how much some of them may be worth one day. Neither does it lie in the great and welcome honor they show our organization. No, for me the great and deep value of these 200 million bits of gummed paper and delicate artistry lies in the way they are bringing people together. Why, all over this globe they are inspiring old friends to write to each other, collectors to exchange with each other, and millions of men, women, and children to share with each other their knowledge of this Rotary of ours and thus also to share a little its spirit.

And the best part of my story is that all this is only the beginning. Let the stamps roll, let them fly and float from land to land bearing their messages of friendship and understanding for years and years to come. That should help at least a little toward getting the kind of world every decent man wants.



Into the mail bag go 84 letters to Rotary Clubs in that many countries, each carrying the U. S. Rotary commemorative stamp. Depositing them are Wilmington, Ohio, Rotarians, their Rotary Club being the sender of these Golden Anniversary greetings.

HOBBY Hitching Post

THIS month THE GROOM turns over the *Hobby Hitching Post* to a host of friends—Rotarians or members of their families—whose hobbies include an interesting cross-section of leisure-time activities. Because so many want to share their hobbies, the "awaiting" list grew quite long. Next month we'll be back with another hobby story—plus more names of hobbyists.

Stamps: R. F. Mazzoni (interested in collecting stamps, particularly all special issues commemorating Rotary's Golden Anniversary; will trade U. S. stamps), 1009 W. Perkins St., Ukiah, Calif., U.S.A.

Photography: Hugo A. Bórmda (wishes to complete View-Master picture reels collection and world Photography Annuals; will exchange stamps, postcards, books on Argentina), Av. Emilio Civit 558, Mendoza, Argentina.

Hunting: Martin J. Barry (hobby is riding to hounds drag or fox; would like to correspond with Rotarians with similar interest), 130 Wyndham St., Guelph, Ont., Canada.

Ceramics: M. Raß Monnoo (desires to correspond with Rotarians interested in ceramics and to exchange technical views), % Rafhan Maize Products Co. Ltd., Rakh Canal East Road, Lyallpur, Pakistan.

Pen Pals: The following have indicated their interest in having pen friends:

Jeanette Yvonne Porter (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants pen friends her age; interested in stamps and ballet dancing), 5 Mission St., Tauranga, New Zealand.

Marie Montalban (20-year-old niece of Rotarian—will welcome correspondence from young people aged 20-25; collects stamps; likes sports, movies, cooking), Holy Ghost Dormitory, 2257 Azcarraga St., Manila, The Philippines.

Janette Wann (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to write to pen pals in all countries except Australia; hobbies include stamp collecting, golf, reading, music), Box 6, Maclean, Australia.

Nancy Dall (daughter of Rotarian—desires correspondence with boys and girls aged 13-16; interests are music, dancing, swimming, stamps), Box 128, Mount Olive, N. C., U.S.A.

Kathryn Argano (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—will welcome correspondence from young people aged 16-20; enjoys sports, music, movies, dancing, collecting stamps), 611 Third Ave., Renton, Wash., U.S.A.

Carmenita Villarín (17-year-old niece of Rotarian—desires pen pals from different countries; interested in collecting postcards, scenic pictures, and exchanging snapshots), 411 Santa Rosa St., Dumaguete, The Philippines.

Kristen Blank (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like English-speaking pen pals from Europe and Great Britain aged 12-14; hobbies are reading, writing stories, drawing, singing, piano, sports), 307 West St., Three Rivers, Mich., U.S.A.

Freddie Bale (16-year-old son of Rotarian—desires to correspond with young people interested in radio transmitting and receiving), 331 N. Lincoln Blvd., Hodgenville, Ky., U.S.A.

Nenita Go (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants to correspond with young people all over the world; interests include travel, sports, ballet, reading, music), P. O. Box 53, Cebu, The Philippines.

Malcolm Elias (15-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with boys and girls throughout the world; interested in photography, stamps, bicycling, postcards), Hillsmore, Uley, 1, Dursley, England.

Bebet B. Flores (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—will welcome letters from boys and girls all over the world; hobbies are exchanging leather wallets, stamps, pencils), Gets Theater, Dumaguete, The Philippines.

James Hamm (14-year-old son of Rotarian—would like to correspond with young people aged 13-16 from the British Empire; likes to exchange stamps), 320 Third Ave. S., St. Cloud, Minn., U.S.A.

Chandlee Floyd (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to have pen pals of all ages from different parts of the world; likes reading, world history, homemaking), East Bethany, N. Y., U.S.A.

Lydia Yap Tan (23-year-old niece of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people her own age who are interested in stamp and postcard collecting and exchanging first-day covers), P. O. Box 145, Cebu, The Philippines.

Carmen Yap (25-year-old niece of Rotarian—wants to write to young people throughout the world; enjoys collecting stamps and postcards, cooking, gardening), P. O. Box 145, Cebu, The Philippines.

Bill Panther (15-year-old son of Rotarian—desires correspondence with pen pals in U.S.A. and Canada; hobbies include sports, stamps, movies), 41 Hoyle St., Morwell, Australia.

Margaret Hafen (5-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen pals aged 7-9; interests are music, books, dolls), 307 N. Main, St. George, Utah, U.S.A.

Ruth Ann Hafen (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants to correspond with boys and girls aged 11-13; hobbies are music, dancing, horses, drawing, books, pets), 307 N. Main, St. George, Utah, U.S.A.

Doreen Reynolds (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to have correspondence with pen friends; interests include sports, music, Scouting, stamp collecting), 1324 Liberty St., Braintree 84, Mass., U.S.A.

Brian Kost (16-year-old nephew of Rotarian—would like to correspond with pen friends in English-speaking countries; is interested in all sports, especially swimming), Tynong, Gippsland, Australia.

John Foster (12-year-old son of Rotarian—will welcome letters from pen friends throughout the world; likes baseball, collects stamps), Box 457, West Columbia, Tex., U.S.A.

Barbara Dillon (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires to correspond with young people aged 13-15; interests include pets, records, picture collection of recording and movie stars, sports), 1916 Shaler Dr., Glenshaw, Pa., U.S.A.

Helen Lawrence (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to write to young people from all over the world; interests include swimming, basketball, tennis, skating, popular music, bicycling, movies), 1 Andrew Ave., Millswood, Australia.

Yogendra Bedi (16-year-old son of Rotarian—wants to correspond with young people of same age; hobbies are stamp collecting, match label collecting, reading, photography, sports), % M. K. Bedi, Panjab National Bank Ltd., Moradabad, India.

Te, Be Lian (daughter of Rotarian—will welcome correspondence with girls and boys of any age interested in stamps, postcards, exchanging gifts), Oroquieta, The Philippines.

Vicki Lawrence (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants to write to pen pal her age from any country; interested in outdoor sports, music, reading, stamp collecting), 1 Andrew Ave., Millswood, Australia.

Chris Marshall (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to have pen pals throughout the world; enjoys stamps, photography, music, swimming), 20 Arthur Circle, Forrest, Canberra, Australia.

Elizabeth Go (daughter of Rotarian—wants to write to young people outside The Philippines; collects stamps and postcards), P. O. Box 250, Cebu, The Philippines.

Mary Jo Miller (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to have pen pals same age in U.S.A.; interests include photography, swimming, reading, movies), 6285 N. Leona, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Eulalia C. Llenos (17-year-old niece of Rotarian—would enjoy corresponding with anyone in the world; hobbies include playing piano and exchanging photos and postcards), 448 Santa Rosa St., Dumaguete, The Philippines.

Nancy Repa (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants to write to pen friends throughout the world over 16 years of age; interested in aviation and archery), "Hill Haven," Underhill, Vt., U.S.A.

Sally Von Gunten (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to write to boys and girls aged 13-16; hobbies include sports and pets), Box 47, Berne, Ind., U.S.A.

—THE HOBBYMOOSE GROOM

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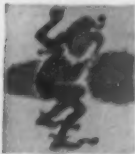
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Stripped GEARS



My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, The Rotarian Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Here is a favorite of Frank Dickinson, a St. Annes-on-Sea, England, Rotarian.

An English county court judge who was strongly opposed to all forms of slang was incensed when, during a cross examination, a witness expressed his disbelief in the accusation of a barrister by exclaiming, "Sez you!"

"One moment, please," interpolated the Judge. "What is the meaning of 'sez you'?"

The barrister replied, "I understand, milord, that it is a slang expression of American origin which has gained regrettable currency in the language of our country through the insidious agency of the cinema, and is, I am given to understand on good authority, employed to indicate a sense of dubiety in the mind of a person as to the credibility or veracity of a statement made to him by another."

"Oh, yeah?" said the Judge.

one teacher. 7. To put on clothing. 8. Out of humor. 9. To act upon by weight. 10. A bottomless gulf.

This quiz was submitted by Mrs. Isabel Williams, of St. Clair Shores, Michigan.

The answers to these quizzes will be found in the next column.

Twice Told Tales

Pat was a hod carrier on a building project. The owner of the building knew him and once stopped to chat with him.

"Didn't you tell me," he asked Pat, "that your brother is a bishop?"

"Indeed he is," said Pat.

"And you a hod carrier? Well, your talents certainly were divided unevenly."

"They sure were," replied Pat. "My brother couldn't do this to save his life." —The Reminder, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

A man was accustomed to walking through a rural cemetery on his way home, since it was a short cut. One night he started through, unaware that a new grave seven feet deep had been dug in his path. He stumbled into the grave. He struggled for almost an hour trying to climb out and then finally gave up, deciding to sit in a corner until

morning, when he hoped someone would hear his cries. He settled down for the night.

A gangly farmer out on a 'possum hunt also started through the cemetery, and he, too, fell into the grave. He began a desperate struggle to get out, unaware that anyone else was in the grave with him. The first man listened to him silently for a few minutes and then reached over in the pitch-black dark and laid a hand on his shoulder. "You can't get out of here," he said. But he did.—The Hub, RONCEVERTE, WEST VIRGINIA.

Too many people are so intent on learning the tricks of the trade that they forget to learn the trade.—The Windward Breeze, WINDWARD OAHU (LANIKAI), HAWAII.

The trouble with each generation is that it hasn't read the minutes of the last meeting.—The Rotogram, SANDUSKY, OHIO.

A teen-age boy may have his mother's eyes and disposition, but it's a sure bet that he has his father's car keys.—The Informer, WEST LAFAYETTE, OHIO.

The Critics

Some people say my job's a touch;
There's really not much to it.
But how I wish, and oh so much,
That they were forced to do it!

—CLAYTON L. HILL

Answers to Quizzes

MOMENT MUSICAL: 1. Sore, 2. Fare, 3. Sofa, 4. Dodo, 5. Tire, 6. Mire, 7. Retire, 8. Laredo, 9. Tagalong, 1. Bliss, 2. Glass, 3. Glass, 4. Gross, 5. Chess, 6. Class, 7. Dross, 8. Cross, 9. Press, 10. Advss.

Great Expectations!

No man can be perfect,
All women agree;
And yet, every woman
Expects hers to be!

—HATTIE BELL ALLEN

Moment Musicale

Can you get to first base on these? Using only the eight musical syllables (do, re, mi, fa, so, la, ti, do), form the words defined below. Hold a note as long as you wish, but soft pedal any urge to reverse a syllable's letters.

1. Painful or tender. 2. Food. 3. Couch. 4. Large bird, now extinct. 5. Become weary. 6. Deep mud. 7. Go to bed. 8. Border city in Texas.

This quiz was submitted by Dale E. Winship, of Bristol, Tennessee.

Double 'S' Tagalong

Each of the five-letter words defined below has a double "s" tagging along behind. For example: To hazard a supposition. Answer: Guess.

1. Superlative happiness. 2. Transparent window material. 3. A common green plant. 4. Twelve dozen. 5. An ancient game. 6. Group of students under

Limerick Corner

The Fixer pays \$5 for the first four lines of an original limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of The Rotarian Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

* * *

This month's winner comes from Mrs. J. O. Rainer, wife of an El Dorado, Arkansas, Rotarian. Closing date for last lines to complete it is August 15. The "ten best" entries will receive \$2.

ROUGH ROW

A city bus driver was Dan,
And considered a mild-mannered man,
But three 10's in a row
With the light saying "Go,"

GARDEN GOBBLERS

Here again is the bobtailed limerick presented in The Rotarian for January:
A gardener named Billy McGuard
Grew cabbages, lettuce, and chard,
But his neighbor had hens,
Never kept in their pens,

Here are the "ten best" last lines:

They're feathered but soon they'll be tarred.
(C. S. A. Rogers, member of the Rotary Club of Dauphin, Manitoba, Canada.)

Yet Bill ne'er found eggs in his yard,

(Herbert L. Kayton, member of the Rotary Club of Savannah, Georgia.)

But soon they were bound to die hard.

(Mrs. Roger Adams, wife of an Urbana, Illinois, Rotarian.)

Now only feathers are found in his yard.

(C. A. Masur, member of the Rotary Club of Banff, Alberta, Canada.)

For McGuard this made gardening hard.

(Xenophon P. Smith, member of the Rotary Club of Frankfort, Michigan.)

Now relations between them are marred.

(Mrs. E. V. Boney, wife of a Gananoque, Ontario, Canada, Rotarian.)

"Pecks of trouble" soon ruined his yard.

(Mrs. D. W. Carver, wife of a Muscatine, Iowa, Rotarian.)

Now chicken's on Mac's menu card.

(A. C. Pence, member of the Rotary Club of Cochecton, Ohio.)

For his garden they had no regard.

(Arlene Fields, daughter of a West Point, Mississippi, Rotarian.)

Plymouth rocks in the greens made things hard.

(Donald S. Nash, son of a Rochester, New York, Rotarian.)

THE ROTARIAN **GETS TO THE HEART** **OF THE BUYING INFLUENCE**

Here's a hand picked audience of 284,706* corporate officers or titled executives who have what it takes to buy what you sell. 81% are in industrial or commercial firms. 19% are in the professions. And note this . . . 90% of these men have the authority to buy or approve purchases.

IN THEIR BUSINESSES, FOR EXAMPLE—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 30% buy plant machinery and equipment, raw materials and chemicals | 19% buy real estate and new plant structures |
| 19% buy packaging and containers | 30% buy bank services |
| 34% buy automobiles, trucks, airplanes | 31% buy company insurance |
| 18% buy shipping and transportation | 39% buy advertising |
| 26% buy building materials | 51% buy office equipment, machinery and furniture |
| 27% buy lighting systems and fixtures | 57% buy office supplies |
| 24% buy air conditioning | 50% buy paper, printing and stationery |
| 31% buy plant maintenance equipment and supplies | 36% buy gratitude or good-will gifts |
| | 19% buy service awards, pens, watches, etc. |

CIVIC ACTIVITIES

53% of ROTARIAN subscribers currently hold one or more elected or appointed offices. The big majority of these men, located in 4,400 U. S. communities, have the authority to buy, specify or approve a wide variety of purchases covering equipment, material or service needs for civic, church or school use.

ROTARIAN SUBSCRIBERS AS INDIVIDUALS

84% own their home. 17% own resort or country homes for their personal use. 44% own income producing property. 15% own farms.

HERE ARE SOME OF THEIR PERSONAL PLANS—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 4% plan to build new homes | 7% plan to buy kitchen cabinets, etc. |
| 15% plan to remodel homes | 3% plan to buy swimming pools |
| 8% plan to buy heating plants | 2% plan to buy home greenhouses |
| 18% plan to buy air conditioning | 6% plan to buy garage doors |
| 12% plan to buy power lawn mowers | 4% plan to buy water softeners |

A brand new study of THE ROTARIAN audience which contains a wealth of additional information is yours for the asking.

CIRCULATION

* 313,889 Average ABC net paid, December 1954



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